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G. W. MADOX,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
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COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
CASTINE, Me.
Hancock County. 49 tf.

Charles Hamlin,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ORLAND, Maine.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him. 44

EUGENE HALE,
COUNSELLOR and ATTORNEY at LAW,
ELLSWORTH, ME.,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Geo. N. Black's Store, in rooms formerly occupied by the Hancock Bank.
The business of the late Thomas Robinson remains with the undersigned, who will attend to its settlement at the above named office.
EUGENE HALE.
Ellsworth, Sept. 30, 1858. 35

ISRAEL B. LUNT,
Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
LONG ISLAND, ME.
Notary Public, Commissioner on Wrecks and Qualifying officer. 48

I. H. THOMAS,
SHERIFF.
HANCOCK COUNTY MAINE.
Office in Granite Block, Main St., Ellsworth. 20.

ALBION K. P. LUNT,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
—AND—
Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
LONG ISLAND M 2

CALVIN P. JOY,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
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34 Ellsworth, Me.

P. H. HARDING, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
ELLSWORTH, ME.
Office and Residence at the house of the late Dr. McAllister. 49

Ellsworth American.

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"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square or less three insertions, $1,25; each subsequent insertion 25 cents. One square one year, $6,00 A liberal discount made on long advertisements. A square is 16 lines Nonpariel.

VOL. VI. NO. 43. ELLSWORTH, ME., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860. $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Poetry.

The Song of the Rats.

BY CHARLES T. CONGDON.

I.

Rats! Rats! Rats!
In a White Old House is a gray old rat,
Fidgeting ever and blind as a bat,
Growling and grumbling over his cheese,
Easy to huff and hard to please;
Managing, managing, day and night,
Everything wrong and nothing right!
Fussy, fretty, foolish and flat,
Know ye the name of the Gray Old Rat?

II.

Rats! rats! rats!
In a certain House is an eloquent rat;
Great is his voice, and his sense is not that;
Long is his speech, and he has a way
As if he had really something to say;
Words in plenty come gushing out,
As rainwater runs from a lofty spout—
Stars and eagles and stripes and all that—
Know ye the name of this Eloquent Rat?

III.

Rats! rats! rats!
Over the land the candidate rats
In motley coats and without any hats,
Are hooing and marching and marching and hooing
Talking, delighted of wreck and of ruin,
Oh, was ever there such a meander?
Coaxes and curses, shaven and slender?
Each of them swears to hell the cats—
Know ye the name of the Candidate Rats?

IV.

Rats! rats! rats!
In civil store house the hungry rats,
All of them patriots, most of them Pats,
Few, alas! to the manor born,
Nibble away at the peoples' corn,
In swearing and stuffing, in barking and biting,
In ravishing, smoking, and drinking, delighting;
The Rats of the People—the dear Democrats!
Know ye the names of the Civic Rats?

V.

Rats! rats! rats!
Pen-and-ink rats in their holes on high,
Writing libels for fools to buy;
Squabbling ever—the same old tune,
The hooted lie or the broad lampoon!
Rats whose virtues can never fail,
Though each one carries his price on his tail;
Some bite like scorpions—some like gnats;
Know ye the names of the Editor Rats?

VI.

Rats! rats! rats!
Rats that the belfried churches nurse,
Drearily drawing chapter and verse;
Offering ever for human ills
Only the barren letter that kills;
Gnawing the Ark of the Covenant through;
From velvet cushion to padded pew,
Beating the dust to blind the flats!
Know ye the names of the Reverend Rats?

VII.

Rats! rats! rats!
Rats in ermine holding moot,
With law in parcels at prices to suit,
Shaping, inventing to cover the case,
Precedent, musty or dictum bare,
Gad! how they jabber to suitors below;
"If so be it thus, why then thus be it so!"
LEGAL NON CURANT—VERBUM SAT!
Know ye the name of the Legal Rat?

VIII.

Rats! rats! rats!
Rats in the ancient Temple of Mind—
Mumbling maggets and munching rind;
Scribbling and patching, mincing and jointing,
With particles Greek and with Hebrew pointing.
Proving virtue itself a sin,
By a comma left out or a colon left in;
Of gurgoes and glosses the autocrats—
Know ye the names of the Learned Rats?

IX.

Rats! rats! rats!
By beds where the dying pant for life,
How snug they stand with a lancet and knife;
While the vampire in suit the flattering heart,
How they jabber jargon of a middle age art!
Soothing pain when 'tis savage and strong
By naming it something Latin and long!
A grain of this and a scruple of that!—
Know ye the name of the Medical Rat?

X.

Rats! rats! rats!
Rats that run in the month of May,
Rats of reform and rights are they!
Rats who believe the hottest of speeches
Soonest the shame and sorrow reaches;
Generous rats whose chiefest delight
Is to set the order of Providence right,
Lean, or hairy, or greasy, or fat,
Know ye the name of the Platform Rat?

XI.

Rats! rats! rats!
O Truth and Justice, and Common Sense!
When will you drive this rat tribe hence?
Bait 'em and beat 'em! barry 'em! skurry 'em!
With satire and scorn and laughter flurry 'em!
In hole and corner and cranny to hide,
The Flunky Rat, and the Rat of Pride,
Selfishness, Pedantry, Cant, and all that,
Till nobody hears of a single Rat!

Miscellaneous.

The Beautiful Kentuckian.

BY J. H. INGRAHAM.

CHAPTER I.

At the close of one of those gorgeous tropical days peculiar to the low latitudes in May and June, a majestic steamer was ascending the Mississippi. The green forests on either shore echoed back the thunder of her escape pipe, the shrill cry of the eagle answered it back again from the very clouds. The sun had just set in an ocean of fiery gold, gathering about his couch as he descended into it, curtains of purple and saffron clouds richly lined with silver and light. A mellow fusion of colors mingled together and softly blended one in the other, like the delicate and varied hues of a sea shell, spread upwards over the heavens, after passing the zenith, and lending a glory to the orient, like the roseates dawning. There was no wind in motion. The broad lakelike bosom of the river seemed a mirror of polished steel, set in a border of emerald, save that it caught here and there when the shadows of the shore did not darken it, the iris splendor of the skies.

Steadily ascending the river with majestic motion, the noble steamer moved swiftly along amid this fairy scenery of sky and earth, her wake glittering and sparkling far astern, and leaving in the air, as she went, a long path of dark brown smoke like a banner flung out!

The decks were thronged with gay troops of passengers. Some promenaded the huricane deck, gazing upon the shores and enjoying the motion of the vessel as she glided past them. Others sat in parties conversing. From the group at the stern, rose the clear notes of a sweet singer's voice, mingled with the rich bass of a contralto. Some walked alone and apart from the others, smoking and musing, or with their thoughts winging their way to homes left behind or in anticipation.

Among the various groups that were dispersed over the spacious deck of the steamer, walked one alone. His air was sad, and he seemed to shrink from observation; yet he scarcely turned or returned his slow walk, that eyes were not closely and with strange curiosity observing him. He seemed to be particularly an object of attention and conversation. Yet he never or very seldom, raised his dark eyes to glance around as though concious of the observation which centered on him.

He was a man of elegant exterior, tall and slender, with a dark foreign face, marked by a singular union of gentleness and fire. There was about him a certain air of command that could not fail to arrest the attention of the merest observer. Although he was dressed in a suit of plain blue cloth, his bearing was decidedly military. His hands and feet were remarkably small and beautiful shaped, and upon a little finger of the former blazed a magnificent diamond of great size. He walked with his hands behind him, and as he walked he seemed to be unconsciously unrolling and rolling up in his fingers a small paper cigar. His step was slow, graceful and thoughtful, though at times he would impulsively take two or three rapid and sudden steps, as if yielding to some quick and impatient emotions within.

The glorious beauties of the skies gradually blended into the gray evening, and still he paced the deck in the space which as if by common consent, the rest of the passengers had left unoccupied for his use. He had all this time spoken to no one.—He seemed to have companionship with none on board.

At length a young girl of about fourteen summers, with bright hazel eyes and soft brown sunny hair, came upon deck, leaning upon the arm of a lady. There was just light enough lingering from the skies to show how surpassingly lovely was this sweet child. The purity of a good and generous heart shone in her face, and maturity of a woman's deeper holier feelings reposed there. She was both a child and a woman; with a soul full of sympathy and emotion, yet with the artlessness of expression and air that belongs to girlhood.

As she appeared on deck, the solitary stranger quickly lifted his eyes and rested them upon her—for he seemed to have heard her step and recognized it. As he beheld her a smile of incomparible sweetness lighted up his sad dark face, and approaching her, he bowed to both ladies with grace and dignity, lifting his hat and standing before them uncovered. He there remained conversing with them a few minutes, and then offering his arm to the young girl, they together promenaded the deck while the lady, seated near, seemed to regard them both with interest. The tones of the deep rich voice of the stranger occasionally fell upon her ears as he discoursed with his companion, who seemed to listen with entranced delight.

'Madam,' said a gentleman, advancing and taking a seat by the senior lady, and addressing her in a low voice, "I think you act very imprudently in permitting your daughter to form an acquaintance with that man! If she were my child I should lock her up in her state-room before I would have her speak to him."

"Annie is so very young there can be no danger," said the lady smiling. "Besides, she is the only person whom he speaks to. I deeply sympathize with him in his fall from power, and a prisoner, as it were; and if Annie can, by listening to him, alleviate his misfortunes, I shall not forbid it!"

"Sympathy for him! He merits the detestation of every honorable mind! I am sorry to see you so blind! You will one day regret this confidence and pity for him. Besides madam, it makes you and your daughter the subject of conversation on board. You are getting very unpopular."

"I am sorry it is the case, colonel," said the lady calmly. "But you know the incident which led to this acquaintance, and called forth his gratitude!"

"Yes, it was a pity he was not shot!—It is singular that she should have thrown herself in the way she did, at such a risk! Did she know him before?

"No, we never beheld him until he came on board the boat at New Orleans, and where he was pointed out to us, we gazed upon him with interest, as we came up the river and noticed the deep hostility manifested against him. Annie's pity was awakened, for she is one of those who never remember injuries, and who instinctively take part with the suffering. She knew the character and knew that he merited the reproaches of the men; but when she saw how fearfully raged against him, and observed his mild and patient bearing, under such an ordeal, her feelings were enlisted in behalf merely for pity. Two years ago as the boat was leaving Natchez, Annie and I were standing upon the guard, watching the shore. He stood within seven feet of us leaning against a column, with his head drooped upon his breast. I was at that moment gazing upon him and recollecting in my mind the extraordinary character and wonderful life of this man, when Annie sprang from my side and threw herself before him.—at the same moment I heard a loud oath uttered from the shore not fifty feet distant and saw a man in the act of dropping a rifle he had elevated to his shoulder.

"You may thank the quick eye and quicker foot of that young girl, senor."—said he coarsely, "that you are not a dead man! I had covered your heart with my rifle bore but she has saved you this time. But beware of the next."

"Thus speaking the man disappeared in the window, and the boat at the same time shot rapidly away from her pier.—Annie's act was impulsive, like herself.—she told me that she saw the man within the chamber level his rifle and bring it to bear. That she had no time to cry out, but trusting that the sudden intervention of her person would prevent him from firing, she sprang forward as she did. The deep gratitude of the chief when he saw how imminent his danger had been, you should have witnessed!"

"It is a pity she caught sight of the Tennessean's rifle. That man had a brother shot by his cruel and blood loving Mexican's order, and was entitled to his revenge. Let me reccommend you to caution your child not to interpose her person a second time between the heart of this man and a rifle ball. Even it might not again serve as a protection. The Tennessean is vindictive. He will follow his victim like a sleuth-hound though he may fail to accomplish his object. A rifle ball can pass through two hearts as well as one.

Thus speaking, the Kentucky gentleman arose and left the lady. A few moments afterwards she approached, and spoke to her daughter, and the stranger, relinquishing her, escorted them politely to the saloon, and then returned to pursue alone his star-lit walk upon the deck.

CHAPTER II.

A few years passed away, and the blooming girl of fourteen had become a lovely woman in the pride of her charms. It was a mellow twilight hour, similar in beauty of sky and richness of coloring to that described in the foregoing part of our tale.

Annie Murray was seated upon a balcony in her father's villa near Lexington. Around her lay a scene of exquisite rural beauty. Noble parks, in which the deer browsed or sported, fearless of the hunter's rifle; wide green lawns belted by sparkling brooks, sunny uplands, and pleasant vales, with the roofs of the stately villas lifting themselves from the covert groves on every side.

A gazette lay upon the lap of the young lady, and her features wore a look of anxiety. A step advanced, and her mother appeared on the balcony.

"Is not the mail in yet, Mother!—It is late," she said, with a tone to which emotion gave depth.

"Not yet, Annie. But do not yield to this sorrow. Edward is doubtless safe."

"I fear the worst. The papers which came yesterday, say that there is but little doubt that the whole party will be shot without distinction! It anticipated further intelligence in the next mail. I am distressed beyond measure at this suspense."

"It is impossible that they should take Edwards life. He is not a Texan. He merely joined the expedition to Santa Fe as an American traveller with an American pasport.

"Yet this paper states that the whole party was taken and bound; and led off to the interior without distinction."

"But there is no certainty that Edward Lynn was with them at the time of the capture. The paper gives no names."

"Edward was without doubt with them or else left behind by illness, which is an equally painful alternative. There is a sound of a horse galloping toward the door. It is the servant and he holds a paper in his hand. We shall now, I trust hear something definite.

The New Orleans paper was hastily unfolded, and Annie, with a rapid eye, ran over the several paragraphs. Her gaze rested on one headed "Unfortunate Santa Fe Expedition." She read with rapid glances from period to period, till her eye fell upon an array of names

"Mother, Edward is one of them! See his name! Edward Lynn" of Kentucky. Hear what the paper says;—There is little hope that Sant Anna will make any distinction between the American gentleman who accompanied the Expedition and the Texans. They have, thus far, received precisely the same treatment with those, and nothing but the prompt and imperative interposition of the United States government will save them from the fate to which we fear the Texan's are destined."

"Mother," said Annie, rising and pacing the balcony, with a quick step and an air of decision, "Edward must be saved! Every means must be made use of to rescue him from the hands of the tyrant of Mexico."

"This is strange language for you, Annie! You once thought him mild and pleasant, and have often defended him from the aspersions of others."

"But I have now for the first time felt the bitterness of this tyrannical power in my own person. I have never esteemed his character. It was natural for me to put an interest in one whosoever he was, whose life I had been instrumental in preserving. But Edward's case admits of no delay. I will write to-night to our Senators at Washington, and also to the President, in his behalf. You may term it boldness in a betrothed maiden, mother, but I feel that in such a case as this, the maiden betrothed should act as a wife would act.

CHAPTER III.

Four months passed away, and in the interim Annie Murray, with a spirit and perseverance that commanded the esteem of all whom she interested in her cause, had achieved nothing towards the liberation of her lover. Her impatient love could not brook the delay of negotiation, and at length disgusted with the seeming indifference of her country she resolved to take the matter into her own hands. She had received on the morning of this decision, a letter from Edward dated at the well known castle of Pereto, in which he informed her that the passports had been taken from him, and he was regarded as a Texan, and with them was confined in Pereto in chains. Although he wrote cheerfully and encouraged her to hope for his liberation shortly, through the interposition of his country, she felt that his situation called at once for the services of love and friendship.

"If Edward waits for the imperative demand of his country to set him free, I fear he will linger there longer than I can endure to think of," she said with bitterness. "It is now five months since he was captured, and yet nothing positive has been done. This night I depart for Mexico! I will leave a line informing my mother of my intentions, assuring her that I go to Mexico to free Edward or share his captivity."

That night, accompanied by a faithful negro servant and mounted upon a fleet horse, the fair Kentuckian left her home and took the road leading to the nearest post on the Ohio. They rode all night at a great speed, to distance the pursuit, and by ten o'clock the next morning were on board a steamer, descending the river towards New Orleans.

CHAPTER IV.

The Dictator of Mexico was seated in the private drawing-room of his palace, surrounded by his Ministers of State and War, and a few select friends. His brow wore a cloud, for he had but a few moments before given audience to the American Minister, and the latter had departed in anger.

"What means this American?" he haughtily demanded, after a deep silence had for some time reigned in the room.—"Does he dare plead for pirates and outlaws? Has he the audacity to demand of me clemency toward the adventurers from his country who choose to invade the Empire? If the prisoners he pleads for are Americans, let their countrymen come and get them! He threatened me with war? Mexico fears no war!—Her armies are numerous and brave, and the hearts of her children are patriotic! They were taken in arms with the Texans. How can the President of America have the face to solicit a favor of me, when he has laid his right hand upon one of our provinces, and covets to annex it to his overgrown and ambitious republic! No I will not listen to this minister. If he would reach my ears, let him do it by cannon, if he will."

Thus speaking the Dictator rose from his seat and walked the room at a quick, limping pace, under angry excitement.—But his lameness soon caused him to resume his seat. As he did so the British Minister was announced.

"Well, Senor de la Inglaterra," said the Dictator with a smile, "I suppose you have waited upon me to learn my reply to your note of this morning. I comply cheerfully with your demand. The order for the release of the five Englishmen taken with the Texans is already signed. I trust that the pacific relations now existing between Great Britain and this Republic will remain long uninterrupted."

"It is her majesty's desire to preserve them inviolate on her part, Senor," responded the British Minister; "and I shall not fail to represent to my government your expressions of friendship."

Santa Anna now placed the order for the release of the prisoners for whom the English Minister had interested himself, into his hands, and shortly after the British envoy took his leave.

"If it were only to rouse the indignation of the American government, I would have given this order," said the Dictator, turning to his Minister of State, as the Englishman left their presence. "He probably believes that I have complied through fear. Let him think so; I have however, been only influenced by a desire to show to the American government my contempt for its own demand."

"Senor," said an officer, entering, "a lady with a passport from the English Consul at Vera Cruz, urgently seeks an audience with your excellency."

"I will see her, Valdes!"

The next moment Annie Murray stood in the presence of the dictator. Her noble figure, her extreme beauty, her alternative pale and crimsoned cheek, the air of decision mingled with fear, that she evinced, at once arrested the attention of all present, and awakened the interest of the Dictator.

After he had regarded her a moment as she stood hesitating before him, his face all at once betrayed strong emotions. He bent forward and half arose from his chair. His looks showed a doubtful recognition of the lovely girlish countenane that years had not effaced from his memory.

'Noble Dictator,' she said gathering courage, 'I have to solicit of you a favor!'

'It is then my young American friend!' cried the Dictator, with a glow of pleasure, as soon as her voice struck his ears.—And rising he warmly pressed her to a seat near his own. 'To what happy circumstances am I indebted for this honor? he asked with a gentle courtesy.

'To a painful one, your Excellency.—Among the prisoners in Perote, is a friend near and dear to me. He was only a traveller, taking advantage of the escort afforded by the Texan Party to travel in Mexico. He was captured, and now lies in chains in the Castle of Perote. I have come to Mexico to intercede with you in his behalf, trusting that you had not wholly forgotten the young girl who had interposed her life to save yours.'

'I have ever borne you in greatful remembrance. Your request is granted. I will at once dispatch an officer with an order for his release. His name?'

'Edward Lynn, Senor.'

'One of those whom the American Minister was so solicitous to have liberated; I have granted you Senora what I have refused to your country's Envoy! The world shall never say that Lopez de Santa Anna is destitute of gratitude.'

As the fair Kentuckian resolved to accompany the officer back to Perote, Santa Aana finding he could not prevail upon her to wait for her friend's arrival at the capitol, dispatched her under the protection of a troop of horse, himself riding three leagues by her side, and learning from her the history of her adventurous journey.

The next day the brave girl was folded to the heart of her lover, within the walls of Perote; and an hour afterwaads under a fresh escort of horse, they were on their way to Vera Cruz. Two days afterwards they took passage for New Orleans, in a United States Cutter, and in five days arrived at their destination. They were the next day united in marriage in one of the drawing rooms of the St. Charles Hotel, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of the friends of Edward and the lovely Kentuckian, who, in pressing the hand of one every way worthy of her, felt herself rewarded for the bold and perilous enterprise that love had given her spirit and courage to undertake and successfully accomplish.

A Night Adventure in Ireland.

BY A SOLDIER.

When our regiment was quartered in Ireland, some of my company were ordered to a town within five hour's march of where we lay. My duty was to escort them there, and return by the evening train from a station a few miles from where my comrades were to be left.

We reached our destination in due time, as I arrangements were made for my departure; but as the evening set in very inclement, I halted as long as possible, in hopes that the storm would abate. This, however, was not the result; the storm grew more severe; and my orders being nearly imperative, I had to set forth in the midst of the blast. Making headway against the weather took up more time than I had calculated on, and I reached the station only to learn that the last train had passed. I spent little time in hesitation, as I had only one course before me if my quarters were to be reached that night; so, drenched and weary, I retraced my steps.

When night began to close in, and the weather grew dense and thick, I for the first time thought that if darkness were once on, and an inn should invite shelter, I would, under the circumstances, avail myself of it and remain till daybreak. I had not a very accurate knowledge of the district, yet I did not doubt that I was on the right road the length I had gone; still a slight hesitation arose, and I resolved to make inquiry the first opportunity. I continued to go on a considerable distance without sight or sound of human existance, but I was at length fortunate enough to fall in with an old woman driving a cow. When she recovered from her surprise at seeing me, I was fully convinced by her that I had gone astray, and was farther from an inn than it would be agreeable to travel. It appeared there were no houses near her but her own—where there was no accomodation—and another one where I might have put up, but a man having died thery that morning and the widow being in the house alone, it was thought she might object to the presence of a stranger. I resolved to try, at any rate, and got such directions for reaching the place as were seemingly intelligible, when my informant and I parted company.

The house was not so easily found as I had hoped, but I stumbled upon it after nearly losing temper, and advanced considerably elevated in spirits when its outline attracted my bewildered sight. At first I knocked somewhat gently, not to startle the inmate; but no notice being taken, I repeated it much louder. A stir within followed this, and a voice gruffly inquired the purpose of the disturber.

I began to explain my situation; but before I had spoken a dozen words I was told I could not get admittance, as there was a dead man in the house. I remonstrated, and urged the necessity of my case, offering to sit in any corner, and give no trouble or annoyance. Still I was told, in notes a key or two louder, that I might as well depart at once. This irritated me greatly, and I angrily shouted, that unless she let me in quietly I would force the door and enter in spite of her.

There must have been a tone of determined resolution in my speech, for the voice within modified considerably after the threat; some parley and grumbling followed, when the door was opened and a candle lit. The woman eyed me very suspiciously, and appeared either alarmed or annoyed; but I urged her to be composed, and give herself no uneasiness on my account.

The house was miserably furnished, the chief objects which arrested my attention in the desolate abode being the figure in the dead dress, which lay on a chest before the bed, and a table by the fireside laid out with provisions. The latter were, to me, rather tempting: but my newly-made friend seemed anxious that I should not be allowed too narrow a survey of her premises, as she requestgd me not to follow her to an inner apartment. I would have preferred staying where I was, but I did not consider it unreasonable that she should have the choice of where I was located, so I followed when she led the way;

In this place there was nothing but a low erection covered with straw, and an old fashioned stool lying upside down. I was told that I could either take the stool or the "bed," and left me alone; but she handed in a piece of bread a few minutes afterward, with a sullen remark that was not intelligible.

Tired as I was, I felt more disposed to watch the womans motions than court slumber; but this eventually grew tedious, and I began to get drowsy. I therefore quietly lay down, and, to prevent my being taken by surprise, I placed my feet opposite the door, so that it could not be opened without awaking me. In this position I fell into a slight sleep, but a movement in the other apartment made me start and listen. Through the crevices in the old door I could only see indistinctly, but was still able to see my friend was listening behind it; and when I saw this, I dare say I helped to convince her that I was fast asleep by certain nasal sounds I introduced at intervals.

She soon desisted, and slipped cautiously back, and, my inquisitiveness being aroused, I peered sagely through the seams.—She wrapped a shawl around her, set a lighted candle on the table, and left the house, locking the door carefully behind her. I confess to getting uneasy at this, and a feeling of awe at the loneliness of my situation crept through my frame.—not knowing what might follow, I loaded my musket, as I thought it better to be able to defend myself if that should be necessiated.

I waited anxiously a long time, but heard no sound of her return, nor any sound save the first dull clicks of an old clock and the splashing of the rain out. side. At length I was seized with the desire to inspect the premises, and after a slight hesitation I ventured into the other end. It was the most dreary position in which I had ever found myself, the solom stillness imparting a feeling as much akin to terror as the greatest fear of my real danger could ever instil within me but my survey was almost imediately interrupted by a rustling movement in the direction where the dead man lay.

I started at this, and moved my piece in a better position, and I think I raised it mechanically to my shoulder, when I saw the sheets moving on the lifeless body, as I had thought it. My hair which was generally so short as to be always on end can not exactly be said to have stood erect at this; but I perspired at every pore, and I felt some what unnerved, although I am no slave to superstitious fears. At this stage a voice from the sheets addressed me in a low tone, saying, slowly and distinctly, "Sodger, sodger, sure an' ye won't shoot me!"

This partly convinced me that he was still an animated being; but I was not by any means at ease, and could only respond by a searching yet tremulous stare.

"Sowl! an' I'm living as ye are," he said turning round; "but if ye'll plaise to take the pins out of them binders and cut the cord round my toes afore that woman returns, I'll tell ye the howl about it, an' drink my own health with you in the bargain."

There was now no reason for being concerned so much, although my curiosiy ran on ahead while conjecture followed hard to overtake it. I complied with his wish, and he civilly asked me to remove to the other end, after I had coverd him up nearly as he was before, and handed him a "sprig" as he termed a ponderous taff that looked decidedly dangerous, even when standing quietly in the corner. I was somewhat excited when I returned and sat down again within. In an hour or so silence was broken by the grating of the lock, and my hostess entered, accompanied by as ruffianly a looking character as I had ever beheld. She pointed to the door I was looking through, and muttered something to her companion, who growled a response, and brandished a stick he had brought with him. Both then listened for what seemed a long time, but I was soon convinced that I was not the object of much care on their part.

They sat down, and began to drink from a bottle the woman had taken from a recess. By-and-by the new-comer put his arm around her neck and began to whisper words I could not hear; but their proceedings were speedily interrupted by the man in the sheets springing to his feet with sundry execrations, and dealing most unmerciful blows with the "sprig" upon the head of each. At the first sign of life in the prostrate figure the woman began to shriek, but this soon ceased as she and her companion were knocked down.

I felt it was not my business to interfere so I looked on in silence. The next proceeding of our hero was to open the door, and throw them both outside with the greatest unconcern. After this he carefully locked the door, came forward where I was, and asked me to sit with him by the fire which had now kindled up.

I gladly complied, and he related the reason that had led to the scene I had just witnessed. The woman, it appeared, was his wife, and he had found occasion to suspect that she intended to rob him and run off with the stranger. He likewise discovered that she had poison in her possession, which he managed to replace by a harmless ingredient, and he subsequently had the gratification to see mixed up for himself. This led him to feign death, with a view to ascertain her exact intentions, but he evinced surprise that she had been deceived so thoroughly. Her anxiety to get rid of him, however, had aided the deception, and she had not investigated very closely whether her drug had done its work thorougly.

He very reservedly stated his future purpose; turned over some old gear in the corner, and produced a sum of money with which he meant to pay his passage to America, and leave for that country at break of day. We sat talking all night, and grew so friendly that he offered to share his funds with me, which I, of course, declined,

In the morning he looked out in front of the house, but the two outcasts were no where to be seen. With a hatchet he smashed in the face of the old clock, which terminated its asthmetic ticking, and threw it on the fire; and every other thing in the house, that appeared worth destroying, he broke. Tying up some of his own apparel in a napkin, he muttered a curse on the wretched dwelling, locked the door, and thew the key on the dunghill with a "bad luck to it;" and after that he showed no farther concern about what had occurred.

At the station I allowed him to pay part of my fare, which gratified him exceedingly, and when I left him, he was so sorry to part that I believe a word would have taken him into the ranks with me. But the parting whistle sounded, he pressed my hand, and I returned his grasp of kindness, and in one minute more the last look was exchanged, and since that time I have not seen nor heard nothing of my somewhat singularly-formed acquaintance.

OBJECTIONS TO A LARGER SALARY.—Ministers in our day rarely object to an increase of salary, but we find in an exchange a capital story of an old Connecticut pastor who declined it for substantial reasons:

His country paish raised his salary from three hundred to four hundred dollars.—The good man objected for three reasons:

"First," said he, "because you can't afford to give more than three hundred.

Second, because my preaching isn't worth more than three hundred.

Third, because I have to collect my salary, which heretofore has been the hardest part of my labors among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred it will kill me."

"My good woman," said an evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, sir, we haven't," replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New Orleans."

Great Wide Awake Jubilee.

The Republicans of Boston and vicinity had a grand Jubilee at Music Hall on Thursday evening, at which speeches were made &c. The audience, says the *Journal* was one of the best ever assembled in Boston.—Among *the* speeches was one from Mr. Burlingame, which we give our readers. The defeated candidate in the 5th District, does not abate one jot of his effort for the cause, nor cower before the unhallowed combination which has encompassed his defeat by all manner of foul means. This victory to the *striped party*, has been won at too dear a rate. It leaves a sting behind which must cause the honorable portion of the tri-colored party to blush at its remembrance. The evidence of fraud is to palpable too be winked out of sight.

THE PRESIDENT. *Ladies and Gentlemen* It is now my pleasure to present to you one who n it is not necessary to introduce to a Boston a dience—one who in the canvass now closed has witnessed the bright illuminations of our fraternity of Wide Awakes, from across the highest point of headland in Old Maine, and away across the Continent, where the Mississippi rolls its tide—he whom, stricken down, to-night, we all gather closely about, feeling more friendly than ever before, on our own person letting fall the blow which has come to him.

When Mr. Burlingame appard, he was greeted with such an ovation as can have had few parallels in the history of Boston.—The white sea of faces seen from the platform became fairly black with the hats that waved in the wild, prolonged, deafening cheers which for a minute continued without intermission, each lull in the storm of applause being the signal for a fresh burst of enthusiasm.

When, at length, the voice of the recipient of this magnificent triumph could be heard, he spoke as follows:

Speech of Mr. Burlingame.

Wide Awakes and Fellow-Citizens: This is better than an election. (Renewed Cheers.) This a victory over malice.—(Cries of "Good!" and applause.) This is a victory over detraction. (Fresh applause.) This is a people rising superior to its little local disaster, to a full comprehension of the grandeur of that victory which has given a continent to freedom. (Cheers.) Since the revolution there has been no such cause for joy as now. What the fathers stated the people have voted. There is a long distance from the birth of a noble policy to its practical adoption by the people. The fathers, fortunate in the times which they lived, fortunate, for us, in their poverty, in that they had few goods, and no principles, to sell, (great laughter and applause) fortunate in being byond the control of the traditions of the Old World, free to discuss largely general principles, expressed their sentiments, it is true, in passonate manifestoes, but also in more solemn declaration and with courageous moderation.

When the great victory was won, they carrried forward their views, and garnered them all in the organic law of a great people. There those principles remained shining in light, waiting the time when, one after another, as the people shall rise to their full comprehension, they shall be carried into living laws. It was the great policy of the fathers that freedom is better than slavery.—They said so. They put it into the fundamental law. They gave it expression in the Ordinance of '87, anterior to the adoption of the Constitution, which must be interpreted in the light of that Ordinance. That Ordinance, from the brain of Jefferson, whence flowed the Declaration of Independence, was spread, like the blessing of God, over the great North West Territory. That Ordinance, coming from the superior minds of the fathers, who represented the people, for the first time in the history of this country, has been *voted for by the people* of this country speaking in their primary capacity. [Applause.]

And, fellow-citizens, as if the hand of Providence were moving in the affairs of this great people, the very section over which that ordinance was spread, that section whose rivers flow to the North and to the South, that section which by its position, standing, in one sense, between those whose discussions of the great questions involved in our politics have caused them to appear sectional—that great section, the North-West, has furnished to the country, at this time, the man, educated in the policy of the Ordinance of '87, who, living all his life, nearly, in the land blessed by that Ordinance, can best appreciate the policy of the fathers, a man, coming out of the West, with his face radient with the holy faith of Jefferson, a man with the firmness of Jackson, a man with the warm love of the Union held by Henry Clay, with the statesmanlike conservatism of Daniel Webster—Abraham Lincoln, comprehending, in his single person, all these qualities—this is the man who has been borne out of the North West Territory, in the arms of the people, into the Presidential chair. (Cheers.) I say that the hearts of the people of this country should be filled with joy at such an event as this.

Well, he is elected and what is to be done about it? As has been stated to you to-night, the telegraphic wires flashed to us the tidings of what nas been aptly described, by your President, as the opening of a farce.—A few officers of the Federal government in the South, who are about to be dismissed (great laughter) for sometime, have tried, the telegraph says, to commend themselves to their people by resigning their place at Washington. A few men, it seems, whom we have met in Congress, have mounted the stump in South Carolina and are talking boldly for secession, and for secession *now*.—But if you look at the returns carefully, you will see that notwithstanding the talk in South Carolina, notwithstanding the talk in Georgia, notwithstanding the resignation of one or two office holders—I think it is a memorable circumstance, to be sure—(laughter.) I say if you look carefully at the dispatches of this afternoon, even the timid men who went down in the dust, with their lips on their shoestrings, need not be afraid. (Applause.) For you will find underneath the dispatch wearing so alarming a complexion, that the business men of the South, lest some pecuniary disaster might happen, have telegraphed to the business men of the North, that there was no danger at all. (Cries of "good" and cheers.) And if you look a little more deeply into these dispatches, you will find that Georgia does not propose to secede. She proposes—simply taking her at her word—to bite her own nose off. (laughter.) And there is nothing that I know of in the Constitution of the United States, against her doing that. (Renewed applause.) And therefore Mr. Buchanan, now holding the Presidency, and Mr. Lincoln, who is sent to take his place, will not, probably, feel called upon to interpose the federal power between them and the result of thair folly. You will find when you look into these threats about the dissolution of the Union that away at the bottom of the most fiery speech there towers a tremendous if in the way. It was in Toombs's speech. He said he would do it if he could get enough to join him. (Laughter.) The terrible Yancey, who filled the land with words menacing with untold horrors, notwithstanding his letter to Slaughter—the man with that bloody name—after the Pennsylvania election, which was a knell to the hope of secession, intimated that he would wait for Alabama; and he gave Alabama the great hope that then, after she had carefully considered the matter, she would be buoyed up in her secession movement by the mighty arm of Yancy of Alabama—and not till then.

But fellow citizens, if in the providence of God, these men shall commit the folly they say they intend to commit, what on earth will have led them to this mighty folly? I will tell you. The white livered, the "cream-faced loon" cowardice of the men on the Rialtos of the country, who, speaking through their own lips and through their organs in these great cities, have, as far as they could, stimulated these men to the course they threaten to take. They have, by their servility, taught them to believe that they had but to threaten the people of the country and we would all go down in the dust before them. (Good!) And if the wolf is to come—and he will be a very small wolf (laughter)—if he is to come at all, and if he is to bite anybody, he will be sure to bite those craven spirits in the great city of New York who have goods and principles to sell, who gave forty thousand majority for an infamous fusion, and those men in Boston surrounding old Faneuil Hall, of revolutionary memory, who, like those in New York, like those in Brooklyn, went down in advance, before this wolf—they, by a kind of poetical justice, will first feel the sharp teeth of this little wolf. (Laughter.)

I presume they will be the only people who will feel his teeth, if anybody shall ever feel them. Their business may be for a little while deranged, and they will find whatever disaster shall come to them will be the direct result of their own servility. The watchers on the hills—the men standing in the Northwest, the great agricultural people of this country who stand on their own acres, have no fears of anybody who threatens to break up this great Union. ("That's so," and cheers.) They will go steadily forward, bearing on their frontlets the bright faith of their fathers, seeking no war, desiring not the shedding of fraternal blood, but saying that if an adherance to the sentiments of Jefferson, and Washington, and Clay, and Webster, and Silas Wright, shall bring on conflict, with brave hearts we welcome the conflict for the Constitution and the Union. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

But there will be nothing of the kind.—This good man, Lincoln, will take his seat. He will so administer the government as instantly to soothe the fiery spirits who have been, I trust, misled by the servility of these Norther doughfaces. (Loud applause, and cries of "good." He will let them know that

> "There are hills beyond Pentland
> There are firths beyond Forth,
> If there be horrors in the Lowlands,
> There are chiefs in the North!"

(Cheers.) He will let them know that Northern men are the peers of Southern men, and that, after all, we are all brethren, and stand on terms of equality together. (Warm applause.) He will at once address himself to those beneficent measures which will relieve the tired labor of the people. He will adjust the tariff properly. He will forward that measure for the benefit of the poor man, the homestead bill. (Applause.) In the music of the hammer and the axe, in the music of the spindle and the loom, which will rise everywhere, contentment and happiness shall sit down by the hearthstones of the people.

Republicans, we are coming into power; let us assume the port and dignity of men who are about to assume the responsibilities of practical government. Let us in this noble hour, forget our resentments; let us try, if we can, now the election is over, to persuade those we could not persuade before the election to turn from the error of their ways. (Cries of "good.") In the hurly-burly of that time they closed their ears against us, but now they will hear. They will hear, they must. The Bell and Everett men cannot listen any longer to those orators who boasted that they would carry Massachusetts, (laughter,) who boasted that they were going to carry Pennsylvania, that Lincoln was sure to be defeated; they must listen rather to the voice of that distinguished Senator who preceded me, who, before the election, described what would happen precisely as it has happened. (Applause.) Let us, fellow Republicans, from our stand point of mercy and magnanimity, be kind to these madmen.

We couldn't cure them of their insanity before the election; let us try to do it now. What our words would not, events practically have done.

And here, in this connection, let me say that I trust that in the stormy time, if it shall be a stormy time, which is coming on—I do trust that we shall in the Congress of the United States, have the vote of my distinguished opponent for freedom. (A voice—"You will.") For if he has a touch of nature left in him, if he has one drop of manly Massachusetts blood coursing through his veins, he must, standing in the presence of these miserable men from Carolina and Alabama, give the strength of his vote and of his word, and even of his silence, to the side of Lincoln and his administration. (Enthusiastic applause and cries of "good.") I believe—yes, I am charitable enough to believe—that when, at Washington, he shall stand once more in the presence of that dominating sectionalism, whose insolence and audacity has increased in intensity since his time, he will by a necessity of his Massachusetts nature, take his side with his home and his kindred. I think that well of our common nature.

And here let me promise, after the election, what I had the honor to promise before the election, in that noble city of Chelsea, when I said that if he should be elected, and he should be persuaded to lean toward freedom,—if he should give his vote for the interests of the district and the rights of the district, I would be the first to go down, as one of his constituents, to Faneuil Hall, to back him up. (Great applause.) And I repeat here to-night, forgetting, for the sake of the cause, forgetting for our common country's sake all feelings of resentment against anybody—why, I forget even the libellers—("Good!") I forgive them all—I forgive them all—I say that I will, if he shall take that direction, not only to go to Faneuil Hall to support him in his votes, but I will do what lies in my power to keep him long in the position in which he is placed.—(Renewed applause.) It is the base of our politics that when we have sent a man to Washington—when he has instructed himself in his duties—when he has become able to do us a little service, then through some caprice, some whim, some fear, craven fear, on the part of some man, he is changed, and another man, untried is sent to take his place. That, in the past, has been a great calamity to the people of the North. And now, since I am free to speak without giving the impression that I am speaking for myself, I shall, on all proper occasions, speak to this point with all the power I may. For I have seen, in my own little history—it is not a long one—that we have lost more from the inexperience of our men at Washington than we have even from the numbers of our opponents.

But fellow-citizens, I am detaining you longer than I intended. ("Go on") but falling as I did into a line of practical remark, I was drawn to speak beyond what was my intention when I arose. And now permit me to say that for myself, I descend into the ranks of that noble people for whom I have given the best efforts of my humble life. As I do so, I return my heartfelt gratitude to the noble old Fifth District, for having entered me with glory—for having given me, in my youth, an opportunity to express to the ears of the people the sentiments I sincerely hold—for giving me the opportunity, when Massachusetts was smitten on her white brow, to return the blow as best I could. (tremendous applause.) Wherever I may go, whatever fortune may attend me, my memory will go fondly back to the people of the old Fifth District.

And what shall I say, how can I return my thanks to the members of that party which has stood by me with such chivalric devotion—to the laboring men of the District, to the young men of the District, what can I say, what can I say? Language fails me. I cannot, I cannot, in set phrase express my deep, my profound gratitude to them. This I do promise, young men of the Fifth District, that, wherever I may go, I shall strive in the future to do more than I have been able to do in the past, to win your admiration and to vindicate the love with which you have followed me so long. (Hearty cheers.)

Now, lifting my face from the noble Fifth District, turning to the hearts in other regions—in New England, in the Middle States, in the glorious West—hearts which have been responsive to my own—let me say to them, speaking from the centre of the fiery band of young men in this district, that that spirit which has for so long a time led forlorn hopes in the old Fifth, still survives (cheers); that that spirit which has confronted the money power in the streets of Boston, and the slave power in the streets of Washington, is still unawed and unsubdued (enthusiastic cheers); that it is as scornful as ever of tyranny; that it is more devoted than ever to liberty. (Fresh applause.)

And now thanking you for the manner in which you have listened to me to-night (a general cry of "Go on")—I shall have other occasions when I shall pour out my voice into your willing ears; for now I am free to strike when I will and where I will. I have not the fear that whenever I shall turn over I shall turn upon the gouty toe of some hunker in the Fifth District. (Peals of laughter closing with three cheers) permit me once again to take my leave of you, with an old quotation which, perhaps, best speaks my feelings at this time.

> 'Thy spirit' Independence! let me share,
> Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
> Thee I will follow, with my bosom bare,
> Nor heeb the storm that howls along the sky."

Mr. Burlingame resumed his seat amid prolonged applause and cheers for Burlingame."

The Ellsworth American,

N. K. SAWYER, Editor and Proprietor.

ELLSWORTH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1860

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S Advertising Agency, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston. S. M. P. & Co. are the agents for the AMERICAN, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building Court Street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates as required by us.

State of Maine.

Executive Department,
Augusta, October 25, 1860.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next.

NOAH SMITH, Sec. of State.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Ellsworth American.

We have no flaming promises to make as to what we intend to do to add to the interest and value of the *American*, only, simply, to re-iterate what has been before announced, that all the means we can command, will be devoted to improvements. Just as soon as we can obtain the means, we shall obtain a new and larger press, thereby securing to the readers of the *American* a much larger paper than we now print. To do this, a large outlay is required, one beyond our present limited means. We find that an enlargement is almost a matter of necessity, and one to be put off no longer than possible, and almost requiring to be done immediately, at whatever cost of time or money. The stirring scenes now being enacted, calling for publication and wide dissemination, are too startling and too important to wait the slow process of hand presses, and the slow conveyance of one-horse coaches. The Press, to keep pace with the lightning speed of succeeding events, has to avail itself of the Telegraph, the rail-car, and all the modern inventions to overcome distance and time. These repeated demands for new news, by a fast people, make heavy drafts on the Publishers of newspapers; but the public *will* be served, to the latest and freshest news.

We anticipate that the time will soon come when the publisher of a newspaper in Ellsworth, will have to rely on the Telegraph for a larger quota of news than now, and the public wants will require a tri-weekly, or daily paper. It is to be hoped that new wants will bring with them the means to purchase, and that publishers of country papers will not be the poor class they are now.—"While there is life there is hope" the old saw saith; and we are blessed with a goodly share of this commodity, which at times, is quite valuable. We, therefore, shall labor for the present, doing all we can to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the public, trusting and hoping to be able, at no distant day, to make many improvements which shall be mutually advantageous.

Political subjects will receive a leading share of our attention, though not an exclusive one. The Republican Party, with its comprehensive platform of principles, noble aims and truly democratic spirit, will receive an earnest and hearty support. We believe this party to be the true party of the Union and the Constitution, aiming to accomplish many valuable reforms, and embracing within the folds of its organization some of the best and purest statesmen now living. This party is now about to assume the control of National affairs, developing a policy in carrying on the government which shall be more in consonance with an enlightened civilization, and a pure Democratic spirit, calling for approval from the grand Republican masses, while it will as surely meet with the bitter opposition of a defeated, though able and bold party. The duty of the Republican Press and the Republican masses, will be to defend the party when in power, as it has contended for its principles while seeking it.

Local matters will receive a large share of attention, as we can only hope to succeed by making our paper valuable as a local medium. We will thank our readers, and all our friends for local items.

We hope to give more attention to a Marine list. This is an exceedingly difficult task, but we hope to succeed in this department over any previous attempt.

To retain as many of our subscribers as possible, and to induce others to subscribe, we offer the following liberal terms:

One copy, payment in advance,	$1,50
Ten copies, " "	10,00
One copy and a copy of Godey's Lady's Book,	3,50
One copy and a copy of the Atlantic Monthly,	3,50
One copy and a copy of Peterson's Magazine,	2,75
One copy and a copy of Ladies' Home Magazine,	2,75
One copy and a copy of American Agriculturalist,	2,50
One copy and a copy of Genesee Farmer,	1,75

Payment in advance in all cases.

We are thankful to our subscribers for their continued support and generous interest. Our subscription list was never so large as at this time, and many, perhaps two-thirds of the names now on our list, have continued our patronage from our connection with the paper, cheering us on by their yearly visits and with their subscription and friendly greetings. We hope to merit in the future their regards and support.

N. K. SAWYER, Publisher.

Ellsworth, Nov. 9th, 1860.

Disunion and Secession.

The hot-headed *foes* of some of the extreme Southern States are stirring up a bitter feeling against the continuance of the Union. These bigoted and pestilent fellows, who better deserve a hempen neck-tie, than ever John Brown did, are the precious set of noisy declaimers, that have been the prime cause of the equally silly Union Meetings at the North, in the past. Instead of letting these insane men scold on and exhaust themselves by their own inane ravings, the timid, the time-serving, and the demagogues of the North, have been seeking a trace, by the frequent application of Union meeting emollients. Instead of treating such gasconade, as it deserved, and authors of disunion sentiments, as they have always been, Union meetings must be gotten up at all the important points in the country North, and speeches made full of loyalty to the *Union, when the government is administered just as Southern fire-eaters desire.* This getting on to the marrow bones, by one portion of the people, at the command of another, is as humiliating to the one as it is dishonorable to the other.

The men in the Northern States who have been most active in saving the Union, when Southern politicians demanded that their "coat tails" should be preserved from the vulgar tread of the multitude, or else something desperate would come of their wrath, are now more or less in sympathy with disunionists. The Union may be dissolved, is the logic of their present action, if the South require it to preserve Slavery, while it must never be thought of when Liberty and Freedom only are perriled by its continuance.—But, thank heaven, the tribe of doughfaces is "growing small by degrees and beautifully less;" and the sequel of the present contest going on in the Slave States, will demonstrate the fact, that but few of the solid men of the South, the men who "constitute a State," who "their duties know," &c., will enter into any of these promised conspiracies.

The people of the free States will have but precious little to do with the fire-eaters.—Neither has the general government, save in seeing all the laws executed; but these men will be taken care of by their own neighbors and the citizens of their respective States. It should not be supposed for an instant, that the men who are now threatening the Union will be allowed by their neighbors to proceed to extremities. It is not the barking dogs who are most to be feared; and if the "old public Functionary" does not silently assist in the threatened outbreaks, but does his duty faithfully and promptly all will be quiet in a few weeks, the disunionists will subside, and plenty of men in all the Southern States will be paying their respects to the incoming administration and volunteering to accept the offices at its disposal.

It is more than suspected that the President is, privately, an accomplice with the frantic fire-eaters and evidence is heralded forth sufficient to make out a prima facie case against him. To show how differently "public functionaries" have acted in similar exigences, the following circumstances are copied as we find them in the *Evening Post*:

"In 1832, or the year previous, when Senator Rhett had dropped some threats of storming the forts in Charleston harbor, and Col. Erving then commanding at Fort Moultrie, had excluded from its walls the militia who come down to hear the annual oration on the evacuation of the fort by the British troops, and the sentinels were reviled and insulted at their posts, Mr Fillmore privately withdrew the military stores from the arsenal in the city, and filled the forts with troops. The Governor of South Carolina demanded an explanation of these proceedings. "Sir," replied Fillmore, "the President of the United States is not responsible for his conduct to the Governor of South Carolina."

When the nullifiers, during the administration of General Jackson, threatened a separation of South Carolina from the union, and claimed the right to make Charleston a free port, in which the federal government should collect no duties, the President sent down Gen. Scott to the forts with a thousand men. A vesselladened with sugar from the West Indies, chartered by Governor Hamilton, who told the people in a speech that he "was sure that they were ready to go to the death for his sugar," was entering the harbor with the design of passing Fort Moultrie and paying no duties. A gun fired from the fort across her bows convinced the owners of the cargo of their mistake; she was brought to; she paid the duties required by the revenue laws, and there was the end of nullification.

Election Items.

The town of Newport, Kentucky, gave Lincoln 268, in a poll of about 1200 votes.

The city of Wheeling, in Virginia, cast 600 votes for Lincoln.

The Illinois House will stand 41 Republicans, 34 Democrats; and the Senate 13 Republicans to 9 Democrats.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation declaring Lehman (Dem) elected to Congress instead of Butler, (Rep.)

Breckenridge's plurality in Louisiana is put down at 3000.

The New Jersey Legislature is stated to stand as follows:—33 Dem. & Fusionists to 28 Repub. elected to the Assembly. Congressmen—the 1st and 2d Districts elect Rep., and the 3d, 4th and 5th Dem.

The Breckenridge voters of Massachusetts are called the "Postmasters' Party." This rule would not hold good in Ellsworth, as our Postmaster was a Douglasite.

Lincoln's majority in Connecticut, over all is 10,214.

The increase in the Republican vote in New York City, since 1856 is 16,759.

Douglas leads Breckenridge in Connecticut 937 votes, in a Democratic vote of about 30,000.

Lincoln had a clear majority over all, in Philadelphia, of 873 votes.

The Third Ward of Wilmington city, Delaware, gave Lincoln 19 majority.

The Republicans gained a Member of Congress in Wisconsin, in place of Larrabee.

St. Louis City gave Lincoln 8962 votes, Douglas 8277, Bell 4192.

Lincoln had 1082 votes in Baltimore, and 100 in Louisville.

The returns from all the towns in Massachusetts except Sudbury and Weston, add up as follows: Lincoln 106,486; Bell 22,641, Douglas 34,703; Breckenridge 6,728. Lincoln's majority over all is 42,413. The vote for Governor in all the towns except Sudbury and Weston is: Andrew 102,849; Lawrence 23,402; Beach 31,558; Butler 5997. Andrew's majority is 41,832.

In Ward One, Boston, where dwell the lowest class of Society, Mr. Burlingame got 525 votes to Mr. Appleton 1263; still, the would be fastidious aristocratic snobs, have been charging that Burlingame would get his votes in Ward One.

Washington, 13th. All the counties in Virginia but 12 show Breckinridge a majority over Bell of 131.

Four of the New Jersey Electors are said to be for Lincoln and three for Douglas.—The full vote shows a different result from that reported.

The returns come in slowly since the main result has been established. It will be some time before the state of the popular vote can be ascertained, so far as relates to the exact strength of the several tickets.

Illinois. The following is from the Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday:

"We intend to be within safe bounds in placing Mr. Lincoln's majority in Illinois at 15,000. We think it is more likely to be 20,000, but we will wait for Egypt.

Lincoln carried his own ward, city, county and State. He also carried Douglas' ward city, county and State."

New York. The *Evening Post* of yesterday afternoon says:

"Our returns to-day do not vary the result. In this State the majority for Lincoln will be about forty-five thousand."

Pennsylvania. The official count is to be made to-day. All the late returns show increased gains for Lincoln, whose majority over the Reading ticket may be from 80,000 to 100,000.

Michigan. The Detroit *Advertiser* of Thursday morning says of the returns from the State:

"The news comes in gloriously, giving us larger majorities than we had ever claimed. Lincoln's majority will not be less than 25,000, and we think it will reach 30,000."

Indiana. Returns from over thirty counties show large Republican gains in almost every county, over the vote in October, indicating the plurality for Lincoln in the State of over 30,000.

Nebraska Legislature. The Republican majority in the House of Representitives is 11; in the Council, 3.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MALAGA, SPAIN, Sept. 1st, '60.

Our passage from Cadiz to Malaga was an interesting one, of four days, and on entering the Moliterranean a glow of enthusiasm took possession of our mind. On either side of us, high, irregular mountains rear their storm-beaten heads, seeming almost conscious that they have withstood the tempest and winds of 6000 years. The ancient Calpe or Rock of Gibralter is on our left, and Abyla on our right, renowned in the classics as the "Pillars of Hercules." The old gentleman's legs must have been pretty long to have stepped across. A sight of Gibralter by the ——light gives the impression of strength and that it cannot be taken. The Moors held this key to the Mediterranean until 1437 when the king of Castile wrested it from their power. The solid John Bull has laid his iron grasp upon it 150 years; he has been worried by the excitable French and revengeful Spanish at four different periods, all of which have proved fruitless. In 1799 commenced the famous seige of four years. The first troops of France were brought against it, they were determined to take it. For weeks 6000 shells were daily thrown into the town of 16,000 inhabitants, but in one night the floating batteries of the allies were destroyed by red hot balls—their loss in that single night was the enormous sum of about $13,000,000. Oh, the horrors of war and ambition! When will the day arrive that nations shall learn war no more, "and shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

An English steamer favored us with music from a band on board. We try to realize that we are sailing in the sea where the Argonauts made the first voyage on record in quest of the golden fleece. Over its waters cruised the fleet of Julius Cesar—its waves wash the shores of the Holy Land, where now such cruelty is shown to the Christian, Alexandria, Constantinople, Greece, Venice and Marseilles, are they not upon this sea of Fact and Fiction? Paul, whose life was spent in "doing good," was thrice shipwrecked upon it. The modest, retiring and holy John was inspired to write the Revelations on the Island of Patmos; and out of it Columbus sailed in 1492. As thou didst roll at creation's morn, so dost thou now.

The city of Malaga appears in the distance bemmed in by mountain scenery and on the eastern part of the town is the old ruins of a Moorish city, and on the top of a high hill is Gibalfaro, on which was the Alcasor. At present the Spanish have a fleet there and maintain a garrison. This city, whose origin goes back one hundred generations, has been in all centuries renowned for its commerce, principally of wines and raisins. The Moors regarded it as *the* city of the Spanish coast, and the bloody seige of 1487 of Ferdinand against the Moors, showed it was hard to be taken. At present it has a population of over 100,000. Several English and a few Americans live here. The English have a chapel where the Episcopal service takes place, and it seemed good to find such a *home* to go to. An English burial ground, or we should say Protestant, was established in 1830. Two of our Consuls are buried in its enclosure. As we were here on the 18th of August, we heard the cathedral bell, at 2 o'clock P. M., strike, it is the anniversary of the day when the Christians subdued the Moslems. In the city is a fine promenade on the Alameda, shaded by large trees, adorned by marble statutes on granite blocks; many of them have their ears, nose or mouth disfigured,—it was done by a mob several years ago. In this public walk are seen all classes of society, from the beggar (who can tell an American as far as he can see him) to the rich man who knows not what to do with his money

One sabbath evening we took a seat to watch the people—by the way Sunday is a *holiday* in Spain, and then you see the difference between a New England and a Spanish day of rest. One hundred orphan boys with their neat caps, blue jackets and pants, are conducted through the streets. Fifty old men from some hospital were taking a walk for their health and pleasure, guarded by officers. Five grades of soldiers are lounging on seats, smoking and chatting, armed with their sword or bayonet. Some of those who were in the late Spanish war in Africa, against the Moors are supported by their crutches; their dress consists of a yellow jacket, red pants, poor shoes and a cap that covers only a few inches of their head imitating the fashion of our ladies. A Spanish band of music plays from 9 o'clock P. M. until 11.

One day we made a pedestrian excursion into the country. Saw an old way of drawing water from a very deep well—it is the way they draw their water in Palestine and Egypt. It is done by having a large machine consisting of several wheels, cogs, &c. Small earthen vessels are fastened so that as the horse goes round, as in grinding bark, each vessel is filled and empties its water into a large trough, which after passing into an aqueduct is conveyed to the city.

We saw an old man on a high hill, tending a flock of goats; he had a pleasant countenance and greeted us kindly. On leaving him he gave us that common benediction "Vaya usted con Dios." May God go with you. What makes life more pleasant than to have a kind word from every one—such words cost nothing and often cheer the drooping spirit, and give it new courage to meet the stern realities of life. We saw where they made raisins and wine—the former is done by drying the grapes in the open air. Rain is seldom known here from February to November. In 1850 there were only seven days of wet weather during the whole year. We expected to have been in Florence, Italy, by this time, but the cholera which raged here from May to July, broke out again and 67 died daily. The steamers which ply between here and Marseilles were not allowed to take passengers. We hope for the best.

> "There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
> Rough hew them how we will."—SHAKES.

Excuse us if our quotations are not perfect, we have not the authors to consult.

We have made up our mind to go to Granada; although the cholera has been raging there most fearfully. We take a ticket in the *malle post*, which starts at 5 o'clock A. M., the fare is $5,00, distance nearly 70 miles. Our next letter we hope will be from Granada. MAINE.

Grand Illumination

AND

Celebration of the Election of

LINCOLN & HAMLIN!

The Wide Awakes in full Ranks.

The Houses and Stores brilliantly Illuminated.

Bon-fires and Fire Works at different points of the Village!

GENERAL REJOICING!!

SHOCKING ACCIDENT!

SUPPER, &c.

The demonstration on Wednesday evening by the Republicans of Ellsworth and the surrounding towns, in honor of the triumph of the party and of the best interests of the country in the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, was a splendid success and every way worthy of the occasion. But for the *sad* heart rending disaster which occurred while firing the cannon, the festivities would have passed off successful and satisfactory in every particular.

The Wide Awakes, a company of generous good fellows, who have rendered essential and throughout the campaign, paraded in full ranks on the common at half past six under the command of Capt. Barton. At seven, the company took up the line of march at the signal given by the firing of cannon. Simultaneously, as if by magic, a large portion of the houses and stores were illuminated, the myriads of lights placed in the windows, rendering the scene at many points surpassingly beautiful. Main street was in a blaze of light, and was the centre of attraction. The granite Block, with its large and numerous windows, with a light at each pane of glass, presented a magnificent appearance. A. T. Jellison's clothing store took the palm, in the taste and elaborateness of its display, and the millinery store of Miss E. D. Shaw followed close in order of being worthy of particular mention. The panes of glass in Mr. Jellison's store were first covered with tissue paper, of various colors, and in one of the lights of glass, the bust of Lincoln was crayoned, life size, with the inscription "DOUGLAS ANNIHILATOR." In the opposite window was Hamlin, same size, with the inscription, "THE INVINCIBLE." The American Ensign, hung in graceful folds along the end of the building following the line of the roof, and on each side of it. Various transparencies helped to make up the display.

In the Store of Miss E. D. Shaw & Co., the glass in the windows was covered with paper, and the light came issuing forth, showing various colors, producing a pleasing effect. The windows in the second story, with many in the first, were ornamented by wreaths of flowers and evergreens. The *tout ensemble* was grand and brilliant.

The dwellings of many of our prominent citizens, the Court House, Jail &c., &c. made a fine show.

The Wide Awakes completed the circuit of the march laid down in the programme in about 1 1-2 hours. During the procession, thirty-three guns were fired, in honor of each State, and an additional one for Kansas. It was during the firing that Mr. Van Buren Morgan was injured by the premature discharge of the gun, the particulars of which are given in another place.

At 9 o'clock a company of over two hundred sat down to a supper, prepared by the Landlord of the American House, and served up at Lord's Hall. The accident which had occurred, cast a feeling of sadness over the otherwise happy group, and all the usual concomitants, of sentiments, speeches &c. were dispensed with.

The Secession Flurry.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Nov. 14. Mr. Keitt was serenaded last night, and made an exciting Speech, urging prompt action. He said the President was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the Union.

The Legislature adjourned this morning.—Nothing of importance has transpired to-day.

The Mississippi Legislature Convened

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 13. The Gov. has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 26th inst. He considers that there is a necessity for providing better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of the people of Mississippi than the late election and past action of the Northern States promise

The South Carolina Declaration of Independence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. The Washington *Constitution* publishes one of the forms of the declaration of independence to be submitted to the South Carolina Convention.—It embodies a portion of the American Declaration of Independence, with a list of grievances altered to suit the present condition of affairs in that State. A copy, it is understood, was laid before the President yester-

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Van Buren Morgan, while assisting in firing the cannon at the celebration of the Republicans at Ellsworth on the 14th inst., had his hand completely severed from the arm and the arm mangled to the elbow, and a severe wound in the Temporal Region and the face and chest badly burned. The accident was caused by the premature discharge of the gun.

The arm was amputated above the elbow. The other wounds dressed and he remained as comfortable as could be expected till about three o'clock, when he had convulsions which terminated in his death at 6 o'clock.

☞ A dispatch in the New York papers yesterday said that the Union men of Maryland claim the State by a small majority.—Lincoln gets 2026 votes in eight counties.

A Washington correspondent writes:

"Mr. Toombs's resignation from the Senate was rendered necessary by his pledges during the canvass. In holding on till the 4th of March, however, he takes the chances for a re-election, which everybody believes he desires. Georgia has no confidence in his council, nor faith in his stability. He is trying to recover from his recent affiliation with Mr. Douglas. Last winter he declared here that he wanted no better epitaph than: 'Here lies the man who destroyed the Republic.'"

A Delaware correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"Fisher's majority for Congress in the State is 248. In the General Assembly we (Republicans) carry two Senators out of three and eleven Representatives. These Senators hold over. The Legislature stands: Senate, 5 Democrats, 11 Opposition; House, 4 Opposition, 19 Democrats—making a tie on joint ballot."

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE ACCIDENT.—There is a feeling of unusual sorrow for the accident which occurred last night, and which resulted in the death of Mr. Morgan. We understand that the committee of arrangements, were very particular and peremptory in their orders to the men who had the gun in charge, not to fire but once in five minutes, and to have the gun swabbed out every time. If these orders had been strictly obeyed it is difficult to see how an accident could have occurred, save in the bursting of the gun. It needs the coolest and most deliberate men for such a work. The excitement attendant on the burning of powder, renders many men of nervous temperament, unsafe for the business.

TURNIPS.—We have two rutabaga turnips, raised by Capt. Isaac Green of Surry, one of which weighs 19 3-4 lbs., and the other 18 1-2 lbs.

Capt. A. C. Milliken of Hard Wood Island, says he can select one hundred turnips from his this years' crop, which will weigh 1000 lbs.

We have another big turnip which is not only very large, but well shaped and fair to look at. Also two very large carrots. These are from the farm of Asa Torry of Steuben. We have an idea of starting a cabinet of monster vegetables.

——We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Stephenson who is introducing the Patent Folding Clothes Dryer. We understand this is a good article and is taking well.

☞ All persons in want of good Sleighs are invited to call and examine some of the latest styles, at Kenniston & Towers'. See advertisement.

——The Douglasites, Breckenridgeites and Bellites are exceedingly rejoiced at the defeat of Mr. Burlingame. This is a compliment to Mr. Burlingame.

——George W. Young of Augusta, who was convicted of assisting G. W. L. Burnham of robbing the U. S. Mail, some two years since, has been pardoned by the President.

——Judge Appleton recently decided, that swearing was no cause for divorce. We notice some of our cotemporaries are sneering at the lady who applied for a divorce for such a reason. We don't think that men who constantly use profane language in the presence of females would feel very bad if the law should decree a divorce.

——In the Georgia House of Representatives on the 12th inst a resolve was introduced declaring the State of Georgia out of the Union. A Similar bill was introduced in the Senate. Referred to committees. A Retaliatory bill has been introduced.

——In the South Carolina Senate a bill to suspend the penalties for the suspension of specia payments has passed to a second reading. A bill to arm the state has been introduced. Also to borrow money and fortify various exposed towns.

DISUNION. The Republicans are for Union, the Douglasites are for Union, the Bell Everetts are for Union, and the Breckenridgeites held Union meetings last winter in favor of the Union. *Query*—who favors disunion?

——The October number of "The Westminster Review" is received. The following table of contents is presented:—New Christianity; North American Indians; Robert Owen; The Organization of Italy; The antiquity of the Human Race; Russia, Present and Future; Our National Defences; Thackery as a Novelist and Photographer; Cotemporary Literature.

☞ We have seen the new map of Hancock county, and it is superior to any county map yet issued in the State. Messrs. Lee & Marsh are now delivering them to subscribers.

——The brokers of Louisville are charging 5 per cent exchange on all South Carolina and Georgia bank bills.

COUNTERFEIT LOGIC.—Mr. Lincoln in his Springfield speech in 1858, said:

"I protest against the counterfeit logic which concludes that because I do not want a black woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife. I need not have her for either. I can just let her alone. In some respects she certainly is not my equal; but in her natural right to eat the bread she earns with her own hands, without asking leave of any one, she is my equal and the equal of all others.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.

The result of the election in this State will not be positively known for several days.

The *Republican and Democrat* figure Douglas ahead with 30 counties to hear from.—The *Bulletin* figures Bell ahead with 38 counties to hear from. The vote for Lincoln is 10,000; Breckinridge 23,000. The official vote in 55 counties gives Bell 34,800; Douglas 28,000.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The new schooner "Witch Queen," built by C. W. Conners, Sullivan, Me., and commanded by Capt. E. Stratton, has just made the

Tuesday, 13.

CLEARED.

" Olive Branch, Young, Portland.
" Volant, Cousins, do
" Madagascar, Moore, New Bedford.
" Abigail Haynes, Staples, Boston.
" R P Warren, Jordan, do
" Wave, Curtis, Portland.

Wednesday, 14.

" Belle, Holt, Portland.

DOMESTIC PORTS

LAUNCHED.—At Bucksport 30th ult, from the yard of Joseph L Buck, Esq. a double-decked barbue of about 420 tons, called the HENRY DARLING. This vessel is probably the best built vessel of her class ever built on the river, berng of superior workmanship, materials and model, copper fastened, and coppered on the stocks.

LAUNCHED.—At Belfast, recently, from the yard of Capt Jeremiah Merrithew, a splendid barque, called the ALMONER, of about 375 tons, built of the best materials, copper fastened and coppered to the bends. She was built by Master Marshall Dutch, and is owed by Capt. Augustus Lamphere, Capt J Merrithew, and others. She is to be commanded by Capt Augustus Lamphere.

MACHIAS.—Ar 3, sch Zembuca, Wayne, Deer Isle; brig Alamo, Ingalls, Marblehead.

Ar 6, schs Harriet Newell, Sherman, Boston; Martha Nickels, Sawyer, do; Morning Star, Fuller, St George; Wm Pope, Colbeth, Boston; H. B. Foster, Colbeth, do; 10, John Cole, Boston.

Cld Oct 29, brig Elvira Clark, New York; sch Margaret, Ramsdall, Boston.

Ar 1, schs Martha Bateman, Boston; May Flower, Holmes, Boston; brig C H Joidan, Whidden, Rio. Cld 6, sch Zina, Bradbury, Boston.

Cld 7, sch Morning Star, Fuller, Calais.

Cld 8, sch Overtrade, Bradbury, Boston.

PORTLAND.—Ar 12, brig Louisa, Haskell, Boston for Deer Isle; schs Empire, Reed, Boston for Calais; Olive Elizabeth, Hamilton, Calais for N. Haven; Oriental, Robinson, Machias for N York; J P Johnson, Clase, Machias for Boston; A. J. Beck, Colby, and G Colby, Beck, Deer Isle for Boston; Harriet, Littlefield, Castine for Boston; Union, Hadlock, and Clinton, Stanley, Cranberry Isles for Boston.

Ar 13, schs Theo. Frelinghuysen, Salsbury, and Ratan, Davis, Ellsworth.

BOSTON.—Ar 10, schs Zina, Bradbury, Machias; Mill Creek, Arey, Ellsworth; brig Mary Lowell, (of Machias) Peterson, Philadelphia.

Ar 12, sch Barcelona, Whitmore, Ellsworth.

Ar 13, schs Olive Branch, Dix; Flying Arrow, Robbins, and Louisa, Drinkwater, Calais; Agnes, Treworgy; Forester, Hall, and Vandalia, Wood, Ellsworth; Abigail, Murch, Ellsworth; Eliza Ellen, Macomber, Franklin, brig Adelma, Murphy, of and from Mt Desert.

SALEM.—Ar 10, sch Henry Clay, Blaisdell, Sullivan.

NEWPORT.—Ar 9, schs Mary Ann, Robbins, Calais; John Adams, Haskell, Rockland

Ar 10, schs Olive Hyward, Saunders, Orland for Alexandra; Alabama, Gardiner, Calais for N York; Jane & Eliza, Richards, Calais for do; Helen Mar, Green, and Neptune, Meservey, Calais, for N York.

PROVIDENCE.—Ar 10, schs Edward, Strong, Calais; Sarah Gott, Rockland.

HOLMES'S HOLE.—Ar 10, brig Relief, Bray, Calais for Stonington; schs Rosina, Hunt, Calais for N York; Julia Elizabeth, Merrill, Bluehill for do; Anvil, Hersey, Eastport for Alexandra; Dolphin, Kellar, Machias for Huntington; H W Wellington, Wells, Calais, for New Haven.

Ar 11, brig Maria W Holt, (of Bluehill) Dodge, Cardenas 9th ult for Boston; sch S T King, Glendennir, New York for Calais.

NEW YORK.—Ar 10, sgh Carroll, Crocker, Machias; Atlantic, Wright, Addison.

Ar 12, sch Benjamin, Whalen, Eastport.

Ar 13, ship Great Western, Liverpool. Thomas Worthing of Belfast was lost overboard Oct. 23d.

NEW BEDFORD.—Ar 10th, schs Olevia Buxton, Williams, Bath; Scioto, Harrington, Calais.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Matanzas 2d inst, cld brig Andrew Peters, McFarland, St Marks.

Ar at Liverpool 26th ult, A E Thompson, Linscott, Eastport.

Sld 26th, Trade Wind, Johnson, for Savannah; Grace, Stowe, for Boston.

Ar at London 28th, Elice, Pendleton, Boston.

DISASTERS.

Sch Louisa, Capt Daniel Nason, from Pay of Chaleur, sprung a leak near Saddle Back Light, and the Capt and crew had barely time to take their boats, without provisions. They landed at Eagle Island.

Sch Lone Star of Bucksport, with 200 bbls of mackerel, struck on a sunken rock around the Muscle Ridge Islands on Friday last, hulged and sunk. The crew saved themselves in a boat.

Sch Trident, Snow, of and from Rockland, for Philadelphia, put into N York 30th inst for repairs, having on the 24th inst, off Fire Island, experienced a violent gale from the N E, with a very high sea, during which lost deck load of lime and boat, and stove bulwarks.

On ship Oliver Jordan, of Belfast, foundered at sea, and her freight, three hundred tons ice to the amount of $75,000.

Brig William A. Dresser, of Bangor, Hatch, from New Haven for Porto Rico, was run into on morning of the 8th inst, by an unknown sch, and had anchor stock and cat head carried away.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Handkerchief Light Vessel has parted her chain, and is now at anchor in Edgartown harbor.

She will be restationed with as little delay as possible, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
MELANCTON SMITH,
Light House Inspector, 2d Dist.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1860.

MARRIED.

Ellsworth—2d inst, by Rev. S. Tenney, Mr. Wheelock W. Hinckley of Bluehill, to Miss Mary L. Treworgy, of E.

Ellsworth—Nov. 4, by C. P. Jordan, Esq., Mr. Augustus Sargent to Miss Diana Otley, both of E.

Ellsworth—14th inst, by Rev. B. M. Mitchell, Capt. David D. Leland to Miss Josephine Higgins, daughter of Capt. Stephen Higgins, all of Ellsw.

Cherryfield—3d inst, by J. A. Millikin, Esq., Mr. James G. Sanborn, Esq., of O., to Miss Ann L. Godfrey of Steuben.

Machiasport—21 ult., Horace W. Getchell to Miss Caroline O. Berry, both of Marshfield.

Lubec—3d inst., Leonard Tucker to Miss Mary E. Myers, both of L.

Dedham—Nov. 12th, by Rev. James Wells, Rev. Geo. A. Putnam, of North Yarmouth, to Miss Fanny M. Wells, of Dedham.

Hampden—11th inst, by Rev. J. K. Nason, Capt. Lemuel K. Stubbs of Winterport, to Miss Dorcas E. Rogers of H.

DIED.

Ellsworth—Nov. 9, Emily, daughter of Chaney H. and Abigail Soliffer aged 2 years and 9 days.

Ellsworth—11th inst, Alonzo, son of Alpheus Moor.

Machias—8th inst., Kate, daughter of Heman and Olive Bosworth, aged 15 months.

Machias—4th inst., Fred U., son of Wm. G. and Eveline L. Stone, aged 1½ years.

Milltown—(St. Stephen, N. B.) Nov. 1 Mary Ellen, wife of W. H. Todd, M. D., in the 26th year of her age.

Tremont—Sept. 30th, of scrofula, Capt. Samuel S. Webster, son of Capt. Sullivan and Eliza Webster, aged 19 years and 5 months.

Millbridge—Oct. 15th, Celia B. Clark, of Goouldsboro.

Amherst—7th inst., Helen P., wife of Wm. L. Boyd, and daughter of Marson and Sabra Crosby, of Marion, Iowa, aged 21 years and 6 months.

East Eddington—Sept. 21st, Sanford D. Crosley aged 26.

S. W. Harbor, Mt. Desert—Sept. 16th, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. Israel Clark, aged 23 years, 5 months and 21 days.

Farmington—19th ult., Mr. Elijah Smith, aged 89 years and 4 months.

Mrs. Clark had been a great sufferer for more than two years, but was never known to complain. During the last four months of her stay on earth her sufferings were almost beyond human endurance; and yet she bore them with christian patience and godly fortitude. She was never known to murmur, or say that her sufferings were hard, or more than she could bear; but would sometimes ask "how long her sufferings would last," or "do you not think I shall soon go and be at rest?" A short time before she died, she called her friends to her bed side, and very affectionately exhorted them to forsake the way of sin, and prepare to meet her in Heaven—for she had the assurance of joining that beautiful world. She would often speak of being with her *Father* and *Mother* (both of whom were dead) in heaven.—Also of other friends who had passed away. She was not afraid to die;—No, and while her dear husband, brothers and sisters were weeping over her, she would say to them, "weep not for me I am going home. I shall soon be at rest—I shall see *Jesus*—I shall be in heaven with Father and Mother—O! I can see them now." After having delivered her dying message to her friends, and assured them that she was leaving them in triumph, and full assurance of a home in heaven.—She bade them all farewell, closed her eyes and slept in *Jesus*.

Mrs. Clark has left a kind and affectionate husband, two brothers and three sisters, together with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. May their bereavement be sanctified to their everlasting good, and they all finally meet their sainted friend in that haven of eternal rest.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my end be like her's B. M. M.

Ellsworth, Nov. 12, 1860.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has purchased the right to make and sell "The Portable Folding Clothes Dryer," patented by D. R. Hickock, for the County of Hancock, and gives notice that any infringement of the same will be resisted. The right for the town of Ellsworth has been sold to Mr. Geo. Cunningham, to whom reference may be had, and "The Dryer" purchased by the citizens of Ellsworth.

A. J. STEPHENSON.

Ellsworth, Nov. 14, 1860.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

KENISTON & TOWER

(Successors to Clark & Keniston.)

Are now manufacturing Sleighs in the Latest Styles and of the Best Materials, and will warrant them equal to any in the market, which will be sold at prices to suit customers.

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental

PAINTING

Executed in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Old Sleighs Repaired and Painted to look as well as new.

☞ *Please call and examine for yourselves.*

Shop on Water Street.

Ellsworth, Nov. 15th, 1859. 43

NON EXPLOSIVE FLUID, for sale at

43 BLACK & FOSTER'S.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, for sale at

43 BLACK & FOSTER'S.

SINGING SCHOOL.

MR. J. EASTMAN

will open a school for instruction in vocal music, at Lord's Hall, on Saturday evening, Dec. 1st, at 7 o'clock. Single tickets for the term of twenty-four lessons $3.00. The "Jubilee" will be used as a class book, copies of which will be furnished at Hale's Bookstore.

Tickets to be obtained at Ano. E. Greeley's, C. G. Peck's and Moses Hale's Stores.

Ellsworth, Nov. 15th. 43

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of C. & D. P. Wasgatt, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the late firm are requested to present the same to David P. Wasgatt at the old stand, for settlement. And all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle the same with Charles Wasgatt, who will continue business at the same place.

CHARLES WASGATT.
DAVID P. WASGATT.

Mt. Desert, Nov. 11, 1860.

The undersigned will be happy to see his friends at the old stand, where he will show them a good stock of goods at the lowest price in the market. C. D. P. WASGATT.

WANTED by the subscriber, a school in my house at the middle of Orrington.

LUTHER LORD.

Ellsworth, Oct. 30, 1860. 3w40

JOHN F. LORD, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. MAIN ST ELLSWORTH, ME.

Watch-Spring Skirts!

Just received direct from the agents

500

Watch-Spring Skirts, all grades, from TEN to THIRTY Springs, which we shall sell very cheap, by the dozen or at retail.

ROBINSON & HARDEN.

Sept. 20th. 39

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Oct. 30th, 1860.

JOHNNY D. HOOKER, widow of Amos H. late of Sedgwick, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered—That notice be given by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper printed in Ellsworth, that the 3rd Wednesday of November, A. D. 1860, be assigned at Ellsworth, in said county, on the 3rd Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bluehill, within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of November, A. D. 1860.

GEORGE W. HARVEY, Executor of the will of Peter Harvey, late of Deer Isle, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased's estate for probate:

Ordered—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper printed at Ellsworth, that the 3rd Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be appointed for their appearance at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, in said County, on the 3rd Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:
A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bluehill, within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of November, A. D. 1860.

REBECCA H. WESCOTT, Executrix of the Will of Josiah Wescott, late of Castine, in said county deceased, having presented her first account of administration upon said deceased's estate for probate:

Ordered—That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper printed at Ellsworth, that the 3rd Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be appointed for their appearance at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, in said County, on the third Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:
A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bluehill, within and for the County of Hancock, on the first Wednesday of December, A. D. 1860.

ON the petition of Nathan Low, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Nathan Low, late of Deer Isle, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December next at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest:
A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendancy in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'cadache this hafternoon hand I stepped into the hapothacaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'cadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e, "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick tha' I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'cadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorate sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till to late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, or hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps you'll be after knowing what it is. Yes, she's nigh dead an gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've got it, here's the quarther and give me the Pills and divil a bit of more I'll ask for.

Constipation or Costiveness.

Not one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual concomitant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while it is the cause of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fever, Vertigo, Dysentary, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, but indeed there is no disease to which this morbid symptom, Not unfrequently the disease manifest originate in constipation, but take it in all its modifications it is the cause to be eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that this disorder should receive immediate attention wherever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as they can not will expel the morbidic approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of the age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, Ague, or Chills, is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ DID YOU EVER HAVE the Sick Headache? Do you remember the thoughtless remarks, the heartless and disgust at the sight of food.—How totally unfit you were for pleasure, for conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering, with "you then expressed." For the sake of other sufferers you should always have a box of them on hand to use on occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the painful attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of Sedentary habits they are invaluable as a LAXATIVE, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, have been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have fac-similes of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New-York.

1y43

The Question

SETTLED!

That the best place in town to buy

Groceries

—AND—

PROVISIONS

IS AT

BLACK & FOSTER'S.

We shall keep constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., which we will sell very cheap. Among our stock may be found

Groceries, Flour, Meal, Sugars of all Kinds, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Candles, Kerosine Oil, Fluid, Tobacco, Cheese, &c., &c.,

And all the various articles usually found in a well regulated Grocery Store. Please call and examine goods and prices.

BLACK & FOSTER.

Opposite Davis & Lord's Hardware Store.

Ellsworth, Nov. 15th, 1860. 43

A GOOD CHANCE.

WANTED—a partner who has had some experience as travelling mercantile salesman—with cash capital of from $500 to $1000, in the Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco and Cigar trade—in a store now well established, and doing a good business. ☞ References exchanged.

Address, Post office Box 1057 Bangor. 4w42

NEW DRESS GOODS.

JUST received and opening this day, ONE HUNDRED different styles of Dress Goods, embracing all the new and desirable goods of late importations. Also

40 NEW STYLES of Fancy Dress Silks.

200 NEW PATTERN HOODS, some of which are to be found *only* at our store.

FURS.

A large assortment of Victorines, Muffs, Children's Capes, Misses' Fur Collars, &c., all of which we are selling at very cheap.

ROBINSON & HARDEN.

Nov. 1. 41

BININGER'S OLD DOMINION WHEAT-TONIC

For Family and Medicinal Use.

THIS natural product of the most nutritious grain commends itself as presenting in a concentrated form the nutritive properties of Wheat, and has received the highest encomiums from eminent medical authorities, as possessing qualities that are absolutely EXTREMELY;—this Tonic extract renders it invaluable to those who are suffering from Consumption, Lung Complaints, Brain fatigue, Impaired Strength, Loss of Vital Energy, and all diseases which, in their incipient stages, require only a generous diet, and an invigorating, nourishing stimulant.

Put up in quart bottles, in iron bound cases of one and two dozen each, and sold by all prominent Druggists, Grocers and Town Agents.

A. M. BININGER & CO.

Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, New York.

For sale in Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Nos. 11 & 12 Marshall st.; M. S. Barr & Co.; Weeks & Potter; Seth E. Pecker; D. Goodwin & Co.; Reed, Cutler & Co.; T. L. Smith; S. Pierce & Co.; Stephen Weeks, and C. S. Davis & Co. 42ly

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.

This valuable preparation is held in the highest estimation by those who have used it for the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Throat, which are so prevalent in our ever changeable climate, and which, if neglected, may be fatal.

For Whooping Cough and as a Soothing Syrup, it has been used with the most astonishing success. It has been in use for the last twenty years, during which time it has gained a reputation second to no other medicine, and we can confidently recommend it to the public as possessing the virtues we claim for it.

Prepared only by the proprietor, JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, No. 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all retail Druggists and retail dealers in every town and city.

C. G. Peck, Agent for Ellsworth, Me.; E. H. Parker, Agent for Bucksport; N. Walker & Son, Agents for Orland; Hodsdon Hooper, Agent for Castine; John Sargent, Agent for Bluehill. 1y16

W. L. Allen & Co., Bangor, General Wholesale Agents.

HUNNEWELL'S CELEBRATED TOLU ANODYNE.

This great Nervous Remedy and Nervous Opiate calls for special attention and interest, being free of opium or preparations of opium, or of any but its entirely regetable and medicinal properties. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cramp and Tic Ache, Spinal Complaints, Hysteria, at Lumbago or stitches, Rheumatic Hay Fever, Catarrh and all other Nervous complaints.

For Want of Sleep, Chronic or Nervous Head Ache, Sick Head Ache, it has never yet failed to relieve, for which we offer testimonials from unquestioned sources.

For Delirium Tremens it is a sure Remedy.

For Bowel Complaints, including Cholera Morbus, it is equally adapted, it is not only removing the pains but acting as physic, a great contrast with Opium, which has only constipation and drags the system, but leaves the remedy worse than the disease.

From Physicians we invite attention, and on demand Pamphlets will be sent, containing testimonials of its wonderful curative powers, and the manner in which the Tolu Anodyne is used in the Cough Remedy, which is entirely on the central principle.

From druggists we ask correspondence for Pamphlets or explanation, without "postage-stamps."

Price.—Large Cough Remedy, 50 cents per bottle.
Small " 25 " "
Tolu Anodyne, 50 " "

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,
No. 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

For sale by all retail Druggists and retail dealers in every town and city.

C. G. Peck, Agent for Ellsworth, Me.; E. H. Parker, Agent for Bucksport; N. Walker & Son, Agents for Orland; Hodsdon Hooper, Agent for Castine; John Sargent, Agent for Bluehill. 1y16

W. L. Allen & Co., Bangor, General Wholesale Agents.

FIRE PROOF SAFE

Manufacture is divided into two classes, viz:

THE MARLAND PATENT—as one class;

ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF MANUFACTURE—the other class.

These two classes differ in one vitally important point.

Experience and mechanical skill have produced in this latter class an article to its requirements in only five out of the six sides of the Safe.

Experience has also shown the cause, in the numerous cases of this class of safe having been burned, to be the heat being conducted by the iron, indispensible in the construction of the door and doorway, directly upon the inside wood casing of the safe, thereby proving this class unreliable in all emergencies.

THE MARLAND PATENT has proved to be as fire proof in the front or door side as in either one of its other sides, by so constructing the door and door way of non-conducting material in place of the iron, as used on the other class of safes, so that the inside wood case is as wholly cut off from communication of heat through this side as if there was no opening there, thus rendering it proof against any heat less than sufficient to melt the mass of iron and stone.

M. B. BIGELOW & ANSON HARDY,
32 School Street, Boston, Mass.,
Manufacturers and proprietors of the
MARLAND PATENT SAFE.
N. K. SAWYER, Agent, Ellsworth.

☞ One of the above Safes is on exhibition at the *American* Office. 1y13

Genuine Family Liquors.

W. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brandies, Wines, Gins & Segars,

beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in cases or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price List sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.

Recommended by the great physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome and delicious to the taste.

Sold by all druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs.
3 & 5 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J.

P. S.—The subscribers wish to engage a few active men, as Local and Travelling Agents for their house, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars, address as above. 3m41

Great Rush.

Throngs of visitors and purchasers are calling at our New Store,

LORD'S BUILDING,

(opposite the Ellsworth House,) to examine our New Stock of

ROOM PAPERS,

Just received from New York, New Bedford and Boston manufactories. Remember that you can find paper in the newest patterns and at all prices in our large assortment.

Don't forget that we are constantly receiving

NEW FURNITURE,

from Boston Manufactories.

☞ *Call and examine our Stock. Prices Low.*

N. B.—We shall continue to do cabinet work in all its branches, turning, &c., at the Old Shop.—Having excellent facilities and the best of workmen, we hope to give perfect satisfaction to all who entrust their work with us.

DARWIN N. MOOR & CO.

April 9th. 1y

DR. C. H. SHOLES,

ECLECTIC INFIRMARY,

127 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

HAVING given my undivided attention for the last fifteen years, to the treatment of the genito urinary organs, and having had a large practice in this specialty, I feel confident I possess advantages for treatment the world has yet disclosed.

I have been solicited by many of our best medical men to advertise my remedies for the people generally, from the fact that those who most need my services are not able to travel twelve hundred miles.

TO THE IMPOTENT AND DEBILITATED.

Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, I divide into three classes:

1st. Nervous Debilitation, which may Eclectic Life Drops will cure in a very short time, without failure.

2d. Pain in the Back.

3d. Stricture, of which there are three cases of this than the world is aware of. Some of the symptoms are highly colored and scanty evacuations from the bladder, with a smarting sensation attending it, sometimes with a turbid appearance, and at others a milky or opaque appearance. I have seen very many cases of this nature, and in all cases attended with a discharge, I do not hesitate to say, I can cure to produce death as Consumption, unless it is checked by medical treatment.

LOOK AT YOUR CASE IN TIME.

4th. Loss of Vital Power. Such cases may be cured by similar means if the patient be in otherwise tolerable health.

Best French Preparations at low prices.

Sexual Abuse treated on the Boston Herald, and you can have a copy free by return mail of such cases.

Address C. H. SHOLES, M. D., 127 Court Street, Boston.

Boston, June 1, 1860. 1y20

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington.

—Established in 1847.—

75 State St., opposite Kilby Street, BOSTON.

A FIFTH or more of the business of upwards of twenty years, during which time I have been in the United States Patent Office, Claims, Reports, Assignments, and all Papers relating to Patents, executed there at times, and with success. Researches made into American or foreign patents, to determine the validity or scope of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of any of the Patent Specifications by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington. Free Agency is not only the largest in New England but I feel confident I can do more business, and give more satisfaction than any other agency. The many testimonials in my possession, from those who have been my patrons and the usual press delay, there are here omitted for want of space.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners in this city, about whom I have had official occasion. CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a more able, competent and trustworthy agent than Mr. Eddy. I speak from an acquaintance of more than twenty years, during which time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents. EDMUND BURKE,

Late Commissioner of Patents.

Washington, February 8, 1858.

☞ Mr. R. H. Eddy has assisted me in business connected with my office, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe he is a gentleman and that he is competent to transact business in the line of his profession. JOHN TAGGART,

Late Chief Clerk Patent Office.

Feb. 1st, 1857.

☞ Mr. Eddy has been engaged in my business for the last two years, during which time I have found him to be a gentleman and a competent and faithful agent. Many inventions have been patented through his agency, which could not have been secured but for his skill and perseverance. I do not hesitate to say that inventors may place implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. CHARLES MASON, Late Commissioner of Patents.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1st, 1857.

☞ Mr. R. H. Eddy has been in the employment of the undersigned, in the prosecution of claims for patents, for the last three years, during which time we have found him to be a gentleman and a competent and faithful agent. Many inventions have been patented through his agency, which could not have been secured but for his skill and perseverance. We do not hesitate to say that inventors may place implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. EDMUND BURKE, late Commissioner of Patents, JOHN TAGGART, late Chief Clerk Patent Office.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1st, 1857.

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MEDICAL DEPOT
FOR
EASTERN MAINE.

C. G. PECK,

MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH, MAINE,
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, CONFECTIONERY,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

He keeps a general assortment of Medicines used by Physicians, together with

Patent & Thompsonian Medicines,

WASHING AND BURNING FLUID,

Oil, Candles, Washing Powders, Soap, Dye Stuffs, Trusses Supporters, Spices of all kinds, Citron, Currants, Raisins, Tamarinds, Irish Moss, Pickles, &c., &c.

Among his supply of Patent Medicines may be found BURNETT'S COCOAINE and other PREPARATIONS, Mexican Mustang Liniment; Townsend's, Moore's, Warren's, Kelley's and Shaker Syrup and Sarsaparilla; Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup; Arnold's Vital Fluid, Atwood's Extract Dandelion, Brant's Purifying Extract, Ball's Sarsaparilla (John), Gay's Blood Purifier, Green's Indian Panacea, Hay's Humor Syrup, Hampton's Vegetable Tincture a sure cure, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Morse's Syrup Yellow Dock, Ordway's Humor Discovery, Peruvian Syrup, Radway's Resolvent, Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Shaker Sarsaparilla, McMunn's Elixir of Opium, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Shaker Extract Valerian, Wilson's Neuropathic Drops, Dr. Abbott's Bitter's, Peck's Jaundice Bitters, Fife's Indian Vegetable Bitters, Atwood's Physical, Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato, Clark's Sherry Wine one and two quarts, Langley's Root and Herb Bitters and all other kinds in use; Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Cold Cream, French Balls, Liquid Rouge, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Allen's Cough Lozenges, Brant's Pulmonary Balsam, Clarke's Cough Syrup; Bachelor's and Harrison's Hair Dye; Liniments of all kinds; Barney's Musk Cologne, Shaving Cream and Verbena Water; Ayer's Sugar Coated Brandreth's and Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; Court Plaster, Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs; Prof. Mohr's German Fly Paper; Brushes and Ointments of every kind; and all other articles usually kept in a Drug Store. 30

SAND, HAIR and LIME.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber, Sand, Hair and Lime, which he will sell cheap for cash. LEVI WEBBER.
Ellsworth, Oct. 20th, 1860. 40tf

The undersigned having removed from Ellsworth, has left his notes and accounts with Eugene Hale, Esq., with whom they can be settled within a reasonable time without costs to those indebted
JOHN S. PEARSON.d
Ellsworth, March 10, 1860. 8

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Parker Tuck, Judge of Probate for the county of Hancock, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

MARK GINN, late of Bucksport,

deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the Counting House of Sewall B. Swazey & Co., in Bucksport, on the first Saturday of January, March and April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

SCHUYLER COBB,
SEWALL B. SWAZEY.
Bucksport, Nov. 3, 1860. 42

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

L. L. McALLEN, administrator de bonis non of the estate of George Gault, late of Trenton, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased's estate for probate:

Ordered—That the said Administrator give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the 1st Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest:
41 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the county of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

L. G. PHILBROOK, Administrator of the estate of James D. Marks, late of Sedgwick, in said county, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration upon said deceased's estate for probate:

Ordered,—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest:
41 A. A. BARTETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

JOHN WHITTAKER, Trustee of the will of Calvin Richardson, late of Mount Desert, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased's estate for probate:

Ordered—That the said Trustee give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN S. PEARSON, Judge.
A true copy—Attest:
41 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

EDWIN WOOD, Administrator of the estate of Lovan Conary, late of Surry, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of administration upon said deceased's estate for probate:

Ordered—That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest.
41 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

MERCY SCAMMONS, widow of Moliah J. Scammons, late of Eastbrook, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered,—That the said Mercy Scammons give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest.
41 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

To the Honorable the Court of the County Commissioners for the County of Hancock next to be holden in said County of Hancock at Ellsworth, on the 2d day of October, 1860:

HUMBLY shows that a town landing should be laid out at the head of Goose Cove, so called, commencing at the town road and running down on the East side of said stream a proper distance, to make a good town way and landing in said town, would be of great public convenience—that the Selectmen of said town, after notice and hearing of the parties, have laid out such way and reported the same to the town at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, duly notified and warned, on the tenth day of Sept., 1860; yet the town has unreasonably refused and delayed to allow and approve said town way and landing, laid out by the Selectmen aforesaid, and to put the same on record,—wherefore your petitioners considering themselves aggrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your Honors would, agreeable to law in such cases made and provided, accept and approve said town way and landing, laid out by the Selectmen aforesaid, and to put the same on record,—wherefore your petitioners considering themselves aggrieved by such delay and refusal, pray that your Honors would, agreeable to law in such cases made and provided, accept and approve said town way and landing, and direct the same to be recorded in the book of said town.

A. L. McFARLAND, and 20 others.

Dated at Trenton the 19th day of September, A. D. 1860.

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss—County of County Commissioners, October Term, 1860.

Upon the foregoing petition, it is considered by the Commissioners, that the petitioners are responsible and that they ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, and therefore order that the County Commissioners meet at A. L. McFarland's in Trenton, on Tuesday the first day of Jan., 1861, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises, as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further

ORDERED.—That the notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by serving an attested copy of the petition and this order thereon, upon the Clerk of the town of Trenton, and by posting up attested copies as aforesaid in three public places in said town thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and by publishing the petition and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published in Ellsworth, in the County of Hancock, the first publication to be thirty days at least before the time of said view; that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think fit.

Attest, PARKER W. PERRY, Clerk.
A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
42 Attest, PARKER W. PERRY, Clerk

DENTAL OFFICE

REMOVED.

Dr. J. T. OSGOOD

can be found at his new office, in the

Granite Block, on Main Street,

where he will devote his time and attention to the saving of your Teeth, (and to the removal of *aches* of the dental organs.) Call and attend to the business the first opportunity, for the old proverb says, "delays are dangerous."

Remember the office is directly over Z. Smith's Jewelry Store. 34

Bricks! Bricks!!

NOW at the yard of D. T. ELDRIDGE, and for sale, Low—One Hundred Thousand good Brick.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above named bricks of anybody save L. D. Jordan, or Cha's McDonald, who have the sole right to dispose of them. Inquire at the
MUTUAL STORE.
Ellsworth, Sept. 13, 1860. 34

EDWARDS HOUSE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity, that he has removed to Boston, and has taken the large and pleasantly located House, No. 231 Hanover Street, which having been thoroughly repaired and put in the best order, is now open for the reception of all who may desire an agreeable home while in the city.

ASA EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Boston, October, 1-60. 37

A BAROMETER

For the Agricultural Million, an every day useful and beautiful piece of furniture. As good for a century, as a day.
37 MOSES HALE, Agent.

New Lime.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand, New Lime direct from the quarries, which he will sell *very low*. Apply to
M. CARNEY, or at
S. W. PERKIN'S Store.
Ellsworth, Oct. 10. 38tf

THE undersigned have purchased of A. J. MORRISON & Co., their stock of

HARDWARE & IRON,

and will continue the business under the name of

DAVIS & LORD,

at the old stand, No. 4 MAIN STREET.

It is hoped that low prices and a proper regard to the wants of the community will ensure a liberal patronage.

JAMES P. DAVIS. 38 SAMUEL LORD.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and has taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

BENJAMIN BENSON, late of Tremont,

in the Co. of Hancock, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same for settlement. 41 ANN BENSON.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

ANN C. McALLISTER, widow of Asa McAllister, late of Ellsworth, deceased, having made application to me for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased, and also that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her dower in said estate:

Ordered—That the said Ann C. McAllister give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Ellsworth, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why an allowance should not be made.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest:
41 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

To the Hon. Parker Tuck, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Hancock.

RESPECTFULLY represents the undersigned, Adm'r upon the estate of Barzillia Hopkins 2d, late of Orland, in the said County, that the personal estate is insufficient to pay debts and incidental charges, to the amount of six hundred forty-one dollars. That said deceased left certain real estate to wit: one undivided half of a lot of land in Orland, bounded Northerly by land of Jos. Lawrence.—Easterly by Eastern River—Southerly by land of Wm. Lewis and Westerly by the road on Grass' Point, on which is a house belonging to said estate. He further represents that Joshua Hopkins offers therefor three hundred seventy-five dollars, in addition to the above amount; that if a part of said estate is sold, the residue would be greatly depreciated, and that said offer for the whole, he considers an advantageous one, and that the interest of all concerned would be promoted by its acceptance. He therefore prays that he may be duly authorized to accept said offer and to sell and convey said estate to said Joshua Hopkins as aforesaid. JOSHUA H. HILL, Adm'r.
By T. C. WOODMAN, his Att'y.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

On the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*,—That the Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of the petition and order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten clock A. M., and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
Attest.—A. A. BARTLETT, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order of court thereon.
41 Attest.—A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

To the Hon. Parker Tuck, Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Hancock.

HUMBLY shews Isaiah Obar, Guardian of Julia E., Appha H., Colon L., Mary P. and Lorzie S. Obear, minors and children of Samuel Obear 2d., late of Sedgwick, in said county, deceased, that the said minors are interested in the real estate of said deceased, to wit: an undivided interest in one acre of land more or less, adjoining the Cemetery in Sedgwick, and that an advantageous offer has been made of eleven dollars and twelve cents by the proprietors of said Cemetery, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors and all interested that said offer be accepted, and that their said interest in said deceased's estate should be disposed of, and the proceeds thereof put out, and secured to them on interest.—Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honor would grant him license to dispose of the same accordingly, agreeably to a law of the State in such cases made and provided. ISAIAH OBEAR.
Sedgwick, Oct. 10, A. D. 1860.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

On the foregoing petition, *Ordered*,—That the Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of the petition and order of court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
Attest.—A. A. BARTLETT, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order of court thereon.
41 Attest.—A. A. BARTLETT.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate of the County of Hancock.

THE undersigned, Henry Bowers of Ellsworth, in the County of Hancock, represents that Thomas Robinson late of said Ellsworth, deceased on the tenth day of Febuary A. D. 1857, in his life time by his mitten bond of that date by him signed and hereunto annexed, bound himself to convey to said petitioner certain premises situated in said Ellsworth and more particularly described in said bond, in certain conditions in said bond and that your petitioner has performed all such condition in every particular. Now therefore your petitioner asks that license may issue to George N. Black and Eugene Hale Executors of the last will of said Robinson to make such conveyance as is provided in said bond. HENRY BOWERS.
Oct., 22, 1860.

At a Court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D. 1860.

On the foregoing petition, *Ordered*.—That the Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
Attest.—A. A. BARTLETT, Register.
A true copy of the petition and order of court thereon.
41 Attest.—A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the fourth Wednesday of October A. D. 1860.

DANIEL M. ALLEN, Guardian of Caroline A., Mary A., Frances H. and Joanna E., Herrick, minors and children of Tenney Herrick, late of Sedgwick, in said county deceased, having presented his second account of Guardianship upon said estate for probate:

Ordered—That said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the first Wednesday of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.
A true copy—Attest.
41 A. A. BARTLETT, Register.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

NEW FURNITURE STORE
IN
ELLSWORTH.

I WOULD inform the citizens of this town and vicinity that I have opened a

Furniture Ware Room

in this town, at the Crehore stand, three doors above the Ellsworth House, where I shall keep constantly on hand all kinds of Furniture, such as

Sofas, Chamber Setts, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c., &c. Also, Crane's Clothes Drier, a convenient article; India Blinds, from 45cts. to 70cts., the best article for window shades now in use.

ELLIOTT'S SPRING BED BOTTOM is still manufactured by the subscriber, and he would call the attention of the public to this new invention as it has many advantages over any other spring bed, it being easier, cheaper and more durable.

GILT PICTURE FRAMES made to order.
I still manufacture

Ship' Steering Wheels

and repair old ones at short notice.

COFFINS

Manufactured of Fine Black Walnut and White Pine wood, kept constantly on hand and trimmed at short notice, and sold at a *reasonable* price.

Also, a few DOORS and SASH, the remains of Chamberlain & Barton's stock.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash; if you do not believe it call and see for yourself. GEO CUNNINGHAM.
Ellsworth, Dec. 8, 1859 46tf

New Store & New Goods.

MILLINERY
—AND—
FANCY GOODS!

Mrs. Mary J. Brooks

would respectfully inform the ladies of Ellsworth and vicinity, that she has taken the store formerly occupied by Moses Hale, corner of Main and State Streets, where may be found a good assortment of the latest styles of

Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Mrs. B. has associated with her Miss EMERSON, who for some time past has been connected with one of the best millinery establishments in Boston, and flatters herself that she will be able to please all who may favor her with their patronage.

MARY J. BROOKS.
Ellsworth, Sept. 28. 36

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscribers have just returned from Boston with a large stock of

CLOTHS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

of New Patterns and fine quality.

We will manufacture garments at short notice, of the best quality and material, and at *Cheap Rates*. We have a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

which will be sold LOW.

Every desirable style of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

can be found at our Store, and we will make up suits in the FALL STYLES, at astonishing low prices. We have also a large assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of our own manufacture, on hand. *Give us a call.*

JOSEPH FRIEND & Co.
MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.
Ellsworth, Sept. 19, 1860. 13

PHOTOGRAPHS!

The undersigned having fitted up large and airy rooms opposite the Ellsworth House, is now prepared to take

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES

and every variety of picture at the shortest possible notice, and at such prices as will suit the most fastidious.

I have also on hand a large variety of oval and square frames, consisting in part of gilt, rosewood and gilt, union trays, cases &c., &c. which will be sold as low as the lowest.

N. B. Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes copied as large sized Photographs.

Also agent for Hallet Davis & Co's celebrated Piano Fortes, one of which may be seen at the rooms. Please call and see.

Mr. Marshall hopes by good workmanship and strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. J. R. MARSHALL. 24tf

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BLACKSMITH'S NOTICE.

The subscribers having taken the shop on *WATER STREET*, formerly occupied by J. H. ALLEN & CO., intend to carry on the

Blacksmithing Business

in all its branches. We confidently hope, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. H. COLE & Co.
J. H. COLE. G. W. FISK.
Ellsworth, April 24, 1860. 11tf

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, or with J. H. ALLEN & Co., are requested to call and make immediate settlement of the same, and save cost, at the old stand, on Water Street, with J. H. Cole, or with
JOHN H. ALLEN.
Ellsworth, April 24, 1860. 11tf

Ladies' Cloths & Cloaks.

JUST opened a very large assortment of All Wool and Cotton and Wool

Ladies' Cloths,

comprising all the new and desirable shades of the Salsbury Mills. Also Blacks of all grades from $1,00 to $3.00; Repellants, Tricots, and Heavy Cloakings, with Tassals, Braids and Trimmings to match.

CLOAKS.

25 rich and low priced Cloaks and Capes of the new styles, which we are selling off extremely low.

ROBINSON & HARDEN.
Sept. 20th. 35

ROCKLAND LIME,

Constantly on hand, and for sale cheap, by
L. B. ULMER.
Ellsworth, May 28, 1860. 19

Shingles and Clapboards.

A. P. GOODELL, has Shingles and Clapboards for sale, of all qualities, as low as can be bought for cash in Ellsworth. Call at
S. W. PERKINS' Store, or
B. F. AUSTIN, Ag'ts', Store.
Ellsworth, Sept. 20th, 1860. 35

The Ellsworth House.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has re-opened the above named house for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders, on favorable terms.

The House has been thoroughly repaired, and furnished throughout with new furniture.

By giving his personal attention to to wants and comfort of his guests, he hopes to receive a share of patronage. W. MERRITT, Proprietor.
Ellsworth, Sept. 6th. 3m33

DUPERET'S
FRENCH LUSTRAL
HAIR DRESSING AND RESTORATIVE.

This article is getting to be so extensively used and has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every disease which the scalp and hair is heir to, that the proprietor need not do more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all in restoring the Hair that it has ever been found to do. 24tf

C. G. Peck Ellsworth; B. F. Bradbury general wholesale agent, No. 4 Smith's Block, Bangor, Me.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our

FURNITURE

WAREHOUSE

To Lord's Building,

(Opposite the Ellsworth House,)

MAIN STREET.

We keep constantly on hand

NEW FURNITURE,

Carpets,

PAPER HANGINGS &C.

The subscribers have just received a new and large assortment of the following articles:

Sofas, Lounges; Extension, Center and Card Tables; Stuffed Chairs, Fancy Chamber Setts, Cane Seat, Wood Seat and Rocking Chairs, &c.

Also a large assortment of

WOOL, HEMP, COTTON AND

Oil Cloth Carpets.

Also a large stock of

PAPER CURTAINS

—AND—

CARPETINGS

Of the latest Styles and Fashions from New York Also Window Shades, Tassels, Curtain Fixtures, Hair Cloth and Damask for covering Lounges, &c. Doors, Sash, Glass, Looking Glass Plates, Putty, Wooden Ware, Children's Cabs and Wagons, Jute Floor Mats, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pins, Feathers of various qualities, &c., &c.

We also manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

BEDSTEADS,

FENCE POSTS,

NEWEL POSTS and

STAIR BANNISTERS.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Our Shop still remains at West End of the Bridge in connection with the Steam Mill, where all kinds of Cabinet Work and Turning will be done to order.

READY MADE COFFINS

OF ALL SIZES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Darwin N. Moor & Co.

Ellsworth, Jan. 12, 1860. 51

HANCOCK MUTUAL Fire Ins. Co.
BUCKSPORT ME.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH B. BRADLEY, Pres.

T. C. WOODMAN.	E. BARNARD.
S. E. SWAZEY.	H. DARLING.
N. T. HILL.	J. BLODGET.
A. P. EMERSON.	HORACE I. NICKERSON.

EDWARD SWAZEY, Treasurer.

This Company can with the utmost confidence, ask for the approbation and patronage of shrewd calculators, operating as it does upon the basis of pre-payment of the estimated actual risk, thereby balancing liabilities and benefits with exact mutuality.

Every reflecting mind, will understand that this is the

STRICTLY MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

and offers to rigid economists, the strongest possible inducements, saving as it must a very large per centage *to all the insured* in the shape of premium or of return premium.

Agencies will be opened in all the towns in the County.

the following *Agents* have already been appointed, to whom or to the *office direct*, applications may be made.

Ellsworth, N. K. Sawyer; Franklin, Samuel Wasson; Brooklin, Nelson Herrick; Orland, N. Walker; Bluehill, Alex. Fulton; Castine, I. B. Woods; Dedham, Wm. P. Spofford; Surry, C. B. Roberts; Deer Isle, Geo. W. Spofford; Islesboro' W. P. Boardman; Wm. Grindle, Penobscot A. R. Wardwell, North Penobscot. 24

W. H. PILSBURY, Sec'y.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
OLIVE TAR,

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED; its healing *Balsamic odors* are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the

Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,

relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled *Soothing and Healing Syrup* for Coughs and all Throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its Magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy

Pain Annihilator.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at 442 BROADWAY, N. Y., and by all Druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON & SULPHUR POWDERS

are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER.
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION.
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETION OF THE BODY.
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

At 442 BROADWAY, New York, and all Druggists.

PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS from the following and more than 100 other well known prominent persons will be sent to any address, *free by mail.*

GEO. LAW, Esq., Fifth Avenue, New York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. Independent, N. Y.
REV. E. BRIGHT, Ed. Examiner, New York.
REV. D. W. C. CROOK, Agt. Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Buttermatts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

THE
Largest
AND
BEST
Selected Stock of
Cloths, Clothing,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS

ever offered in Ellsworth, at

Wholesale and Retail,

and at prices that

Defy Competition!

THE subscriber has just returned from Boston, and has purchased a large stock of seasonable goods, which are well adapted to this market. Seven years' experience in the business in Ellsworth, enables him to understand the wants of this community; and thankful for past favors, and the continued confidence of the public, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

Amongst this stock may be found the following articles:

ENGLISH, FRENCH and

CERTAIN CLOTHS

of all colors and qualities, and of the latest importations. Also an extensive assortment of

VESTINGS,

consisting of Silks, Velvets, Grenadines, Cashmeres and Marseilles of all Styles and colors. Together with a complete assortment of

Pantaloon Goods,

All of which will be made up to order, or sold by the piece.

CLOTHING.

A large Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, such as Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks and Business Coats, Pants and Vests, of all the most fashionable styles.

Also on hand a handsome assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, and a large stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

among which are Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves Braces, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Stocks, and a large stock of

Under-Shirts and Drawers.

☞ I am prepared to make up garments in the latest style, warranting good fits, or "No Sale."

I intend to deal on the Cash principle, consequently can afford to sell goods cheap.

*** Let this be understood: *I will sell goods CHEAPER than any live man in town.*

CUTTING done at short notice and in the latest styles.

☞ Country Traders supplied at wholesale prices.

GIRLS Wanted—to work in shop.

A. T. JELLISON.

☞ Remember the place,

Store formerly occupied by S. Paddelford, on Main street.

Ellsworth, Sept. 20, 1860. 35

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity that they have recently fitted up machinery for the manufacture of

DOORS
SASH,
BLINDS,
Window Frames
&c., &c.

Also, machinery for

PLANING LUMBER

hard or soft, Planing and Fitting Clapboards and preparing Mouldings of all descriptions. We also keep a JIG SAW constantly in operation.

In connection with the above business, we still continue to manufacture the celebrated

Premium Plough.

We wish it understood that all work entrusted to our care shall be executed promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Particular attention paid to orders from out of town.

Shop at Foundry Building, West Side of Union River Bridge.

B. F. THOMAS & Co.
Ellsworth, Nov. 22, 1859. 44tf
B. F. THOMAS J. THOMAS. | C. H. BARTON

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company's
SAPONIFIER.

The ready Family Soap Maker, and Universal Cleanser.

Will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Ink from Type, Grease from Kitchen Utensils, &c.

One Box costs - - -	25 cts.
4 to 4½ lbs refuse grease, usually given away, at about ½ cent per lb., say, - - -	20
	45 cts.

Forty-five cents, therefore is the cost of a barre of *first rate* SOFT SOAP.

Recipe for making different kinds of Soap, *sent free* by addressing

DEPOT OF COMPANY.
LEWIS, JAMES & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

☞ The SAPONIFIER can be had of any respectable storekeeper in the Country. 1y21

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, *RHEUMATIC DISORDERS* of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst case of *HEADACHE* in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elastic and vigor.

FOR PILES—As an external remedy we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challange the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions.

CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, any many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

Caution.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by H. H. Hay, Gen. Agt. Portland.
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WEEKS MAGIC COMPOUND

A SAFE AND SPEEDY REMEDY

Coughs,	Asthma,	Bronchitis,
Colds,	Hooping Cough,	Hoarseness,
Croup,	Sore Throat,	Influenza,

And all diseases of the Throat and Lungs

The matchless success and unprecedented popularity which this remedy has attained in one short year, would seem to be a sufficient guaranty of its excellency. If any one doubts it let him give it one trial.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Having had the agency of Week's Magic Compound for some time past, and having sold a large quantity of it, we are free to say that we have never sold any medicine that gave such universal satisfaction. We do not know of a single instance in which it has not given the best satisfaction when it has been used.

C. LONGFELLOW, Machias.
O. S. GUTNEY, Cherryfield.
J. H. NICKERSON, Harrington.
Machias, Aug. 2, 1860.

July 5, 1860.

We the undersigned having used Week's Magic Compound ourselves and in our families, and having seen the effects among our neighbors, we hereby certify that we have never found its equal as a remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as worthy of the greatest confidence.

H. Richardson, Judge of Orleans Co. Court,		Vt.	
Purkee Cole,	do	do	do
J. Wallbridge, late do	do	do	do
N. W. Bingham, County Clerk,		do	do
M. Carpenter, Judge of Probate,		Orleans Co.	do
T. C. Miles, Sheriff of		do	do
H. C. Wilson, States Attorney of		do	do
J. E. Dickerman, late	do	do	do
J. P. Sartle,	do	do	do
I. N. Cushman, Cashier of Bank of		do	do

☞ Certificates like the above are being received daily, speaking in its praise.

A single trial will satisfy all of the truth of the above.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by E. B. MAGOON & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt., to whom all orders should